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British Invade Greece by Sea and Air; Soviets Close In on Tottering Belgrade; 'Big Four' in Accord on Peace Setup

U. S. troops push ahead slowly near Aachen and Metz—Dempsey drives on Arnhem.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

British forces have opened a sea- and air-borne invasion of the west coast of Greece.

At the same time, the Russians have stormed to within nine miles of the tottering Yugoslav Capital of Belgrade; the American First and Third Armies continue to make slow progress against mounting German opposition near Aachen and Metz, respectively; the British Second Army has resumed the attack near Arnhem in Holland, and the Tokyo Radio indicates that Allied planes have bombed the Japanese oil center at Balikpapan, Borneo, for the second time.

The British landings in Greece mark the first major step in the campaign to free that unhappy land. The landings occurred near Patrai on the north side of the Peloponnesus, and late reports indicate the liberators have entered Patrai and seized control of the Patrai airfield.

The landing parties are believed to be relatively small, but swift progress may be expected in continuing operations. In all probability, only small German garrisons remain in southern Greece, although some dispatches indicate the Nazis may have as many as three divisions on the entire Greek mainland, as well as other troops evacuated from Crete and the Aegean islands.

Moscow advices hint that the fall of Belgrade may be a matter of hours. In any event, the Germans seem to be in an impossible situation in this area. The main Russian drive is rolling along unchecked through Pancevo, a rail junction in the Capital's suburbs. A combined Russian and Partisan column, 100 miles southeast of Belgrade, is meeting stiffer but steadily declining resistance.

A late bulletin from London quotes the German Radio as admitting that American forces have widened their penetration of the Siegfried Line near Ubach. It thus would appear that General Hodges' men are plodding ahead steadily, if unspectacularly, in spite of German counterattacks, rain, and mud.

Farther south, General Patton's fighters are clinging stubbornly to their grip on three corners of Fort Driant, guarding Metz, against persistent cross fire and sniping from underground lookouts. Allied Headquarters, which announced yesterday that Driant had been captured, now says fighting continues inside the fort.

In Holland, General Dempsey's Army appears to have driven ahead about one mile against fierce opposition on a six-mile front to a point south of Arnhem and not far from the famous bridge which the air-borne "Red Devils" fought so valiantly to hold. This may be either the beginning of a new major assault to supplement General Hodges' drive or merely a diversionary affair to keep the Germans from shifting troops to the Aachen area.

One thing is becoming increasingly evident. If the Allies are to crash through the German defenses deep into Germany before the coming of winter, they must do so as quickly as possible. Almost every battle-front dispatch now speaks of rising bad weather and its ubiquitous mud.

U. S. and England urge neutrals to refuse haven for criminals or Axis loot.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Allied diplomatic plans, geared to both winning the war and building the peace, were moving rapidly ahead today. They were marked by three significant developments

The "big four" participants in the Dumbarton Oaks security talks—Russia, Britain, China, and the United States—reached complete accord on the final text of the preliminary agreements, and this text will shortly be transmitted to all the smaller powers among the United Nations to prepare the way for the next step in the organization of a new league to prevent future war.

At the same time, the United States and Great Britain joined in urging neutral governments to refuse to become a haven for the looted wealth which Axis officials are soon expected to try to conceal in their countries for future use, and, as the American note suggests, for no good purpose.

Aid to Italy

Likewise, the Allies are acting to step up immediately the help they are giving to rebuilding Italy and to extending the base of its civilian rule so that the Italian people can bring greater military power to bear against Germany in the near future.

The security conference is drawing to a close and the cloak of diplomatic privacy is soon to be removed from the proceedings. A detailed text of the results will be made public and, it can be said today, will reflect a large area of agreement. This week's discussions with the Chinese representatives have brought all four countries into assent on the main lines of the emerging world organization and a larger conference taking in the smaller countries is next on the diplomatic agenda.

Co-operation Necessary

The request that the neutral nations institute measures to prevent enemy governments and their leaders and collaborators from retaining their loot under neutral protection followed out a resolution adopted at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., last summer, and was similar to earlier declarations of the United Nations with respect to looted property and looted gold. The United States sent no note to Argentina, since it is not in official relations with that country, but the request, it is expected, will be placed in Argentine hands through some informal channel.

The Allies, in presenting the note to the neutrals, indicated that it considered co-operation in the

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Associated Press

Echoes of War in the Far East

Contrasting with Japanese gains in other sectors is the Chinese victory at Tengchung in western China, where the soldiers of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek are seen filing along a street. The city was captured in the Chinese drive toward Burma from their Salween River bases.

Users of Coal Cautioned; 6 Generals to Try Pétain; Deny Demobilization Lag

The World's Day—October 5, 1944

Boston: Coal Substitutes Urged in Off Season

There'll be plenty of solid fuels for heating Greater Boston homes this winter, if consumers will use substitutes for anthracite during fall and spring months, according to New England Coal Dealers Association. [Page 2.]

Protest against showing of "The Bandwagon," farcial show ridiculing prominent Republicans, and sponsored by the Communist Political Association was sent the Mayor, the City Censor, and the Manager of Symphony Hall today by the Massachusetts Women's Political Club. City Censor John J. Spencer replied he had no authority to ban the show on other grounds than "obscenity or immorality."

Navy clothing requirements next year will be greater than ever, said Rear Admiral William B. Young, Paymaster General of the U. S. Navy, in addressing members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this noon. [Page 2.]

Seven Boston daily newspapers, including The Christian Science Monitor, today were awarded testimonials for the "splendid contribution that the newspapers are making to the nation in war as in peace," by the Kiwanis Club of Boston in recognition of National Newspaper Week from Oct. 1 to 8.

In Europe: Six Generals to Try Marshal Pétain

Marshal Philippe Pétain and 50 leading members of his Vichy regime are to be tried by a tribunal of six French generals named by the de Gaulle Government on charges of treason and collaborating with the enemy, the Paris Radio said.

An Anglo-Belgian monetary agreement, fixing the rate of exchange at 176.625 Belgian francs to the pound, is to be signed Oct. 5, Sir John Anderson, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons.

The Order of Suvorov, First Class, the highest Army decoration given to any person outside the Soviet Union, has been awarded by Russia to Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commander of the United States Fifth Army in Italy, and to Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the British 21st Army Group on the Western Front.

Marshal Stalin received United States Ambassador W. Averill Harriman on Oct. 4, the anniversary of the signing of the first protocol on Lend-Lease deliveries to the Soviet Union, the Moscow Radio announced.

Erich Koch, German Gauleiter of East Prussia, will take over the administration of the Reich Eastland, including the Baltic states, in place of Reichscommissioner Gauleiter Henrich Lohse, the Nazi propaganda agency Transocean said.

A Spanish Maquis force of 40,000 men is reported to have gained control of a corner of France adjoining the Spanish frontier, according to a Washington diplomatic source. Meanwhile the de Gaulle-sponsored Toulouse Radio said that the French-Spanish frontier at Andorra has been closed by Spanish authorities.

Washington: Delay in Demobilization Denied

Secretary of War Stimson termed "absolutely untrue" reports that the War Department would delay partial demobilization in order to ease the job situation.

Eight per cent increase in production of ships, planes and ordnance is necessary in the final quarter of this year with assault ships the Navy's primary production problem, Navy Secretary Forrestal announced.

President Roosevelt will speak tonight from the White House at 10 p. m. (E. W. T.) over the Columbia and Mutual Broadcasting Systems, Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, and Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, Assistant Democratic National Chairman, will also appear on the program, directed to party workers.

Inquiries about American citizens believed to be in the Paris area may be addressed to the State Department which will forward them to the American Diplomatic Mission in Paris now prepared to help locate Americans, the State Department announced.

Sent a message to Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, Pope Pius XII expressed "his fullest support" of American organization carrying on relief work in Italy.

National: Rochester, N. Y., Papers Hit by Strike

Publication of the Rochester Times-Union and the Democrat and Chronicle in Rochester, N. Y., was suspended when 177 printers failed to report for work. The employees, members of the Rochester Typographical Union, A. F. of L., said it was a "lockout" and the management said the dispute was due to a difference in contract interpretation.

Major campaign addresses will be made by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in Minneapolis Oct. 24 and in Chicago Oct. 25.

New Zealand: $40,000,000 War Loan Exceeded

New Zealand's $40,000,000 victory loan drive has exceeded its goal by a quarter million dollars, Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts, Page 1, Column 8.

Arrival of Service Ballots In Boston Surprisingly High

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The surprisingly high total of 25,000 servicemen and women from Boston and 16 other cities and towns in the metropolitan area have already returned their absentee ballots for the Nov. 7 State and presidential election, a survey made today disclosed.

Town clerks in 17 Greater Boston communities report that requests have been received and ballots mailed to 68,035 members of the various military services, including women in uniform. Number of ballots already returned to the clerks in these cities and towns totals 24,780.

Total military enrollment in these communities is approximately 150,118. With about two thirds of these, or roughly 100,000 eligible to vote, according to estimates, it would appear that about 68 per cent of eligible service men and women have already asked for ballots in this area.

25 P. C. Already In

Thus in Metropolitan Boston it is estimated that approximately 25 per cent of the eligible service voters already have cast ballots, with more than a month remaining until the Nov. 7 election day, the deadline for receipt of absentee ballots. Earlier in the year

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Scituate—Tomorrow.

Brockton—Sunday.

Lexington—Sunday.

Randolph—Sunday.

Waltham—Sunday.

Fala Does Tricks —Nothing Political

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 5

When Austin R. Meadows, of the Alabama Department of Education, rose in the White House's East Room today to make a report to the Rural Education Conference, he lamented that he still had not carried out his family's admonition—"to see Fala."

Mrs. Roosevelt slipped out of the room for a moment. When Mr. Meadows finished, Fala was ushered in by a servant carrying a piece of bread on a plate.

The President's wife hurriedly put him through a series of tricks, then shooed him out and returned to the serious business of bettering rural schools.

President for Aid to Schools: Page 3.

Welders Still Out at Quincy Shipyard Plant

Absence of approximately 1,000 welders from their jobs on the second day of a "wildcat" strike threatened production again today at the big Quincy shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Fore River. Fewer than 100 welders on the first shift passed through the big crowd gathered about the gates to go to their jobs inside the plant.

Meeting outdoors this noon, the strikers were urged by William Mullaney, President of the Independent Union of Fore River Workers; William C. Horneman, conciliator from the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration, and other officials to return to work until their grievances could be settled through official arbitration channels.

Workers and their families who congregated outside the plant today were orderly and there have been no disturbances. A few Quincy policemen were stationed on the street.

No Increase

Spokesmen for the strikers said that they had quit work because there had been no increase in their hourly rates since last January and that review of their demands in Washington would take too long. They claimed their work rates were not proportioned fairly, since some men were paid 86 cents an hour for work done identically by men who received between $1 and $1.25. They said, too, that they no longer had the chance to keep up their earnings by overtime and Sunday work.

A company spokesman said rates of pay averaged $1 to $1.55 an hour, including overtime and Sunday work. Basic rates for the welders start at 95 cents and hour and increase to $1.20. Incentive payments added to the basic rates increase their earnings.

Acting to help solve these problems before the unauthorized strike occurred, union officials had presented a request to a U. S. Labor Department conciliator that an automatic upgrading program be installed for the benefit of the welders. They asked that pay for each man be re-rated after he had

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Personal Flying Era Visioned In Plea for Air Act Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—A vision of the postwar era of personal flying in which the private airplane may produce as great a revolution in the nation's living and working as did the private automobile, was painted today by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce in recommending a new air commerce act.

A sweeping revision of the Government's regulations to provide greater freedom for personal flying is sought in the statement of policy submitted to Federal aviation authorities by the Aeronautical Chamber's Personal Aircraft Council.

"In the past," the Council declares, "private flying has suffered from the handicap that the purpose for which private flights are made are not 'important'—not only by comparison with flights carrying mail, flights for national defense, and flights tending to promote the art of aeronautics. Yet, it may well be that the airplane's most important role will be as a private conveyance of the ordinary citizen, similar in social and economic importance to the automobile, serving to raise the make their life fuller and their people's standard of living to pursuit of happiness more effective."

Seven Main Points

To further this end the Council urges that Congress frame an air commerce act which will contain these seven main provisions:

1. A statement that it is the intent of Congress to make the air spaces available to all persons for purposes of travel, and to encourage the use of aircraft by private individuals for their personal business and pleasure.

2. All navigable air spaces be under uniform regulation.

3. Use of aircraft in flight in connection with any crime to be a

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

6,500 Letters Prove Town Doesn't Forget

WATERLOO, Iowa, Oct. 5 (AP)—Personal letters were sent yesterday to 6,500 Waterloo servicemen and women.

Written in less than two hours by 647 volunteer typists, and individually addressed and signed, the letters were to express Waterloo's appreciation to those in the service and to assure them that the home front was "doing its job, too."

Sponsor of the project was the Chamber of Commerce.

British Plan Own Drive Against Japan; American Pincers Put Aachen in Peril

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Pacific is a very large ocean, but regardless of its size there have been reservations in American naval circles for some time as to whether it was large enough to accommodate both the British and the American fleets in the war against Japan.

That question has been resolved by the Quebec conference in a way which should remove those reservations. Britain's fleet is coming into the Pacific war, but it's coming in not as an adjunct to the American fleet or as a new customer at the already overcrowded counters of Pearl Harbor.

The key phrase in Prime Minister Churchill's remarks about the future in the Pacific was that "we shall bear our part to the utmost limit of what our bases will allow."

By "our bases," Mr. Churchill meant not Allied bases but British bases. From British bases Britain is going to project into the war a fleet serviced at long range by a complicated modern fleet train as the American fleet is now serviced at a great distance from Pearl Harbor and the American mainland.

Three Principal Bases

The location of those British bases suggests the general framework of British participation. There are three principal ones now available of which two are at substantially the same distance from Japan as Pearl Harbor. These are Trincomalee and Colombo on Ceylon.

At a somewhat greater distance from Japan is Fremantle, port of Perth in West Australia.

At the first two, British ships can find much of the technical facilities available to the American fleet at Pearl Harbor. At Fremantle it has the kind of access to food and clothing and munitions that the American fleet derives from the California ports.

Taken together these three bases are adequate for major naval operations. Their combined facilities

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Tokyo Doubts Advent Of Big Naval Clash

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 5

The Tokyo Radio, which has repeatedly promised that the Japanese Navy would soon come out for a big fight, declared yesterday that "there will be no major clash between the two naval forces of Japan and America."

Instead, said the broadcast recorded by CBS, "there will be a continuous air battle which probably will decide the war." The comment was credited to a Japanese admiral.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 5—The immediate meaning of the new American penetration of the Siegfried Line north of Aachen is that Aachen itself is now seriously threatened.

American troops had already virtually encircled Aachen from the west, south and east, but two main roads still led into and out of it to the north and northeast.

One of these is now cut and the other within artillery range, so the ultimate fate of Aachen may be sealed.

But the powerful drive by Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army forces proves much more than that. It comes at a moment when something approaching pessimism was beginning to settle down on the Western Front.

Pessimism Exaggerated

After the Allies' lightning advance across France, Belgium, and Luxemburg, hopes of an immediate and easy victory soared. Then, when the American armies were stopped, after piercing Hitler's West Wall and the British were checked after the airborne

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Nazis Report General Bor And Staff Taken Prisoner

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP) — Berlin announced today that Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Bor), newly appointed commander in chief of the Polish Army, and his entire staff had been taken prisoner.

The General, who had been leading Polish resistance within the city, was stated to have been captured after the capitulation of the capital.

All Polish civilians in Warsaw have been ordered by the Germans to leave the city immediately, the Polish Telegraph Agency reported in a London dispatch. The order followed the capitulation of Polish Home Army forces in the city.

The agency also said that according to information received by the Polish Red Cross more than 240,000 Warsaw civilians who had been herded by the Germans into the Pruszkow Concentration Camp while the Polish uprising was in progress during the past two months had been shipped to unknown destinations.

In one of the last radiocasts over the Underground Radio in the Polish capital the dispatch reported the Polish Council of National Unity made an official appeal to the International Red Cross and Allied and neutral governments for intercession against German treatment of Warsaw civilians and those held in Pruszkow.

The appeal addressed to Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk declared that the Polish Underground had uncovered a German plan to massacre all prisoners in Oswiecim, largest Nazi concentration camp in Poland, to eliminate war-guilt witnesses.

Liberation of All Greece Seen in Allied Offensive

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 5—The British paratroop and seaborne infantry landings in Greece and Albania underline increasing German weakness in the south Balkans and indicate the opening of a new Allied offensive which may lead to the liberation of all Greece.

The British have landed at the important port of Patrai, only about 110 miles from Athens. An airfield already has been secured and these operations, according to one staff officer, were "less like an invasion than a smooth occupation," with the Greek population enthusiastically welcoming it.

Other reports indicate that islands off Greece as well as a part of south Albania have been invaded. Croat military circles had already admitted Albanian landings yesterday, interpreting them as intended to hamper German troop movement throughout Greece.

But something more is involved in the British action which may be but a first step to complete liberation of all Greece. The Germans had already evacuated some parts of Greece such as Lepanto and the islands of Zante and Zephalonia, two large islands lying at the entrance to the Gulf of Patrai, so that preparations for the Patrai invasion could go on almost unimpeded.

But there still remain a number of German troops in Corinth and Athens who may offer resistance before these places are taken unless Greek Partisans play a decisive role.

This British landing will have an important effect upon the general situation among Greek fighters for liberty themselves. It is no secret that for some time past their situation has rapidly deteriorated.

Differences have arisen almost amounting to a rupture between the guerrilla bands controlled by political leftists [E. L. A. S., or Greek popular liberation army] and the right wing nationalist band of Col. Napoleon Zervas [E. D. E. S and E. K. K. A.].

For although the former Left Wing Partisan organizations have been represented by five Ministers in the Greek Government in Cairo, members of these organizations do not appear to have recognized the Ministers' authority.

Aegean:

British Troops Land in Greece

Striking from the sea and air, British troops have landed in western Greece, entererd the port of Patrai, and seized airfields from

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Coal Users Cautioned On Use of Solid Fuels

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There'll be plenty of solid fuels for heating Greater Boston homes during overcoat weather this winter—if consumers will use substitutes during topcoat weather, this fall and next spring.

This is the opinion expressed today by J. Leonard Johnson, President and Chairman of the New England Coal Dealers Association, on receipt of reports from C. J. Potter, Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator in Washington, outlining the general supply situation.

"However," Mr. Johnson added, "there will not be enough anthracite for every householder to have all he may need. Either he will have to conserve fuel and make both ends meet in that way, or he will have to use alternate fuels, of which there is a plentiful supply locally at the present time, with shipments coming in. In fact, many dealers are somewhat pressed for storage space to care for stocks of bituminous coals," he said.

"Use the less desirable fuels now," Mr. Johnson urged Bostonians. "If the fire doesn't keep well, or should go out, there would be practically no hardship. Later on, in the middle of the winter, when heat is needed throughout the day, and not just morning and evening, householders can turn to the old reliable anthracite to keep them going.

Alternate Fuels

"If people will order alternate fuels now, they will also get the best of those alternate or substitute fuels. But, if they wait until winter is upon them, they are very likely to get some run-of-mine soft coal that is ordinarily used for steam purposes in large furnaces, and which would prove very difficult for them to burn, particularly at that time of year."

Turning to the subject of bagged coal, of which in normal times residents of Metropolitan Boston consumes between 25,000 and 30,000 tons of small sized—pea and chestnut—anthracite, Mr. Johnson said that because of greatly improved financial conditions in many homes, it was felt among coal leaders that this winter's demand would be reduced to about 10,000 tons.

This amount, it was estimated, will take care of the essential needs of those who still will purchase this type of fuel. It also was estimated that there are available enough paper bags to pack this amount of fuel.

However, he continued, there's no record of just who buys this type of fuel, and, for this reason, no provision has been made to protect legitimate users of this bagged coal from those who might make inroads upon the supply by purchasing this type of fuel to augment their already curtailed supplies—87½ per cent of annual purchases.

Caution Urged

Caution is the keynote, today, it was emphasized. Victory in Europe this winter will not substantially reduce any coal dealer's requirements for domestic heating fuels.

Meantime, the Massachusetts Office of the Emergency Solid Fuel Administration advised consumers of the following steps they should take now to prepare for the coming heating season:

1. Obtain coal Consumer Declaration form from your dealer.
2. Complete and file Consumer Declaration form with your dealer.
3. Place order for your annual requirements of anthracite or eastern coke as permitted under S. F. A. W. Regulation No. 17.
4. Order also a suitable substtiute fuel that your dealer recommends in amount equal to 25 per cent of your annual fuel requirements. Use this fuel during the two periods as outlined in the accompanying chart.
5. Accept delivery of both substitute and customary fuel as early as your dealer is able to make delivery.
6. Have some competent person check your heating equipment and make any necessary repairs now before the heating season starts.
7. Conserve every ounce of both substitute and customary fuels as far as practical.

Ask your dealer for written firing instructions on unfamiliar substitute fuel.

Governor's Mother Launches A Ship and A Drive

Official United States Navy

Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall Sponsors Landing Craft

Escorted by her illustrious son, the Governor of Massachusetts, and by Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, Mrs. Saltonstall officiated yesterday at the launching of an LST. The launching had a double purpose, in that it also marked the opening of the Bethlehem Hingham Shipyard's United War Fund Drive, nearly a month ahead of the regular Fund campaign. The landing craft which Mrs. Saltonstall sponsored bore along its side in giant lettering the words, "Show that you care by giving a day's pay—United War Fund, this yard, Oct. 2-16."

All-American Conference On Peace Is Urged

If the unity of the Americas is to be preserved and the good-neighbor policy kept working, all the American republics must be brought into the current peace negotiatons, according to Miss Mabel Vernon, Director of the Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation.

As part of the Committee's effort to arouse public opinion to demand that the United States take the initiative in calling a consultative meeting of these republics, Miss Vernon will address a meeting sponsored by the Boston Quota and Zonta Clubs at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union this evening.

The Committee, she said in an interview today, is urging that the United States call such a consultative meeing now, as it did on three occasions in connection with the war effort, to bring about agreement on a peace program representing the united will of a united hemisphere. Pan-American procedure stipulates that such a meeting of Foreign Ministers may be called upon the request of one or more governments.

"We have talked inter-American co-operation eloquently in this country during the last 10 years. Now is the time to practice it," Miss Vernon declared. "Especially in regard to such critical matters as the solution of peace problems in which the destinies of other American republics are just as much at stake as ours."

The Mandate Committee, which includes women in all the American republics, has for the last two years been promoting an exchange of views between the peoples of these republics in regard to problems of the peace. Radio, press, pamphlets, conferences, and correspondence have been used. When the Committee in Washington sends down material to any organization in South America, it requests a return of opinion. It has carried on this sort of exchange with all but three Latin-American countries, according to Miss Vernon.

New Synthetic Rubber Use Is for Insulating Houses

Synthetic rubber has reached the stage of wartime development where it can now be used for insulation for houses as well as for heating homes through walls and ceilings, it was reported today at the annual meeting of the International Municipal Signal Association, in the Hotel Statler.

Set into the walls in solid layers a few inches thick, synthetic rubber is proving better insulation than cork which the prewar building industry generally accepted as the goal of perfection for all insulating materials, according to Dr. E. G. Sturdevant of the United States Rubber Company.

As for heating houses, a film of synthetic rubber is laid over the walls and ceilings which can conduct and transmit electrically-generated heat into the rooms like radiators, Dr. Sturdevant declared in a discussion of the "miracles of three years of research" into the properties of synthetic materials.

Not Layman's Field

This was not a layman's conference. Highly technical papers were read from the platform on the engineering theories and practical advances in the development of a synthetic rubber program built up to a capital investment of $750,000,000 during the war. It was in the corridors of the Statler before and after the platform talks that synthetics came in for a fair share of layman discussion concerning their possibilities of competing with crude rubber after the war.

So far as automobile tires are concerned, there was general agreement among the many representatives of the rubber industry present that as yet no synthetic material had been advanced to the place where it could compete with crude rubber. Synthetics will not stand the abuse of crude rubber tires and "motorists will abuse their tires" declared Dr. Sturdevant.

"But synthetic rubber has proved better than crude rubber in so many varied uses," the rubber expert stated, "that it is reasonable to assume that the industry will soon turn out a synthetic rubber tire that is as good if not better than crude rubber."

At every turn the rubber men mentioned "Buna-S" or "GR-S" rubber as the type best adapted to tire construction. This means that 76 per cent of the synthetic production capacity of the war-inflated industry is devoted to the production of "GS-S" (Government-Rubber-Synthetic). The cost of production under government subsidization, is 28 cents per pound, compared with 22 cents per pound for crude rubber before the war.

Second in the list of synthetic rubbers mentioned most often at the conference was neoprene which is costing 40 cents per pound to produce. Yet prior to the war, Dr. Sturdevant explained that neoprene cost 76 cents a pound.

Uncertain Synthetic Future

"Thus it is clearly seen that the prospects of synthetic rubbers," he said, "are based upon postwar price uncertainties, and what the Government intends to do with the plants it is subsidizing."

In the matter of insulation for signal wires on the warfront, the use of synthetic rubber has reduced the weight per mile of cable from more than 100 pounds to 25 pounds. Synthetics for insulation are obtained by changing the ratio of the general mixture of styrene and butadiene used on a 3 to 1 basis (3-butadiene to one styrene) for making GR-S rubber.

By varying this mixture and by using combinations of other properties, synthetic rubber can be made more resistant to light, oil, chemicals, water, gases and heat than crude rubber. Hence, the rubber experts are talking more in terms of the vast, new fields being opened to the use of rubber through synthetics than they are of synthetics taking over the established fields of crude rubber in such products as automobile tires.

Councilman Chase Asks Tobin in Letter To Block Doughnut Factory in Back Bay

Opposition to establishment of a doughnut factory in a Back Bay residential section was carried to Mayor Tobin today in a letter from Perlie Dyar Chase, City Councilor from Ward 4, who asked the Mayor to protest personally against the project.

Mr. Chase wrote as follows:

"In behalf of the residents and property owners in the near vicinity of Edgerly Road, Back Bay, I am writing to call your attention to a petition for a change of the zoning laws which would permit a large wholesale doughnut manufacturing plant to move into a garage in my district and engage in the doughnut manufacturing business. A hearing by the Board of Appeal was held on this matter yesterday and an early decision is expected.

"This garage is located in the heart of a highly congested residential area where only small local businesses such as variety stores and other small retail businesses are permitted. If this doughnut manufacturing company is allowed to move into this area, the property valuations will be severely lowered and much annoyance and discomfort to the residents will result from the noise and odor.

"There are thousands of people who reside in the immediate neighborhood of this garage and many millions of dollars of residential property will decrease in value if this proposed change is permitted. In view of this, George L. Sleeper, trustee of the Shawmut Realty Trust, and a large number of other large property owners and residents have entered their protests to the Appeal Board.

"Having in mind that you as Chief Executive of the City of Boston would not approve of any measure which would seriously injure the property values and cause considerable annoyance and discomfort to the people in my district, I am respectfully asking you to take cognizance of this proposed nuisance by personally objecting to the proposed change in the zoning laws to the Appeal Board. Your immediate action on this matter would be deeply appreciated by the people of my district."

Maine Asks Survey For Super Highway

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 5 (AP)—State Representative Joseph T. Sayward, chairman of the Maine Turnpike Authority, said today a contract had been awarded a New York firm of consulting engineers to make a survey of the first section of a proposed super streamlined highway from Kittery to Fort Kent.

The Coverdale Colpitts Company, he said, would survey the first 50-mile stretch of the planned road, from Kittery to Portland, "within a month." He estimated that that section would cost $50,000,000, but said no estimate yet had been made of the cost of the entire project.

He asserted the engineers "would report to those who would be interested in underwriting bonds through which the highway would be financed." Mr. Sayward added that he planned to confer with Federal highway officials in Washington shortly. He said it had not been ascertained if Federal funds would be available to help finance the undertaking.

Postwar Problems Before Forum Group

Postwar problems of industry, taxation, and governmental control will be discussed in a series of four forum meetings sponsored by the Free Market Forum Association at 90 Beacon Street, Boston.

The first, tonight at 8:15, will feature a review by Robert K. Shellaby, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor, of Wendell Berge's book "Cartels."

The others, on successive Thursday evenings, are: James Bottis of the Research Institute of America on "Governmental Controls in the Reconversion Period"; Herman Cohen, tax consultant, on "Industry Problems in the Postwar Period"; and "Problems in the Postwar Period" by a speaker as yet to be announced.

7 Boston Dailies Receive Awards

Seven Boston daily newspapers, including The Christian Science Monitor, today received testimonials for the "splended contribution that the newspapers are making to the nation in war and in peace," from the Kiwanis Club of Boston at its weekly luncheon meeting in connection with National Newspaper Week from Oct. 1 to 8.

The papers who received the scroll were The Christian Science Monitor, the Boston Post, the Boston Globe, the Herald-Traveler, the Boston American, the Jewish Advocate, and the Pilot. John H. Hoagland, manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, received the award for the Monitor.

Alleged Draft Evader Is Held

Although he escaped from a concentration camp in Germany and is "anxious to join the American Army to fight the Nazis," James Arnold Michaelis was today held for the Federal Grand Jury by United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall on charges of failure to report for induction on Nov. 26, 1943.

The defendant is a native of Berlin, Germany, who said that he was seized by the Gestapo because he was a Jew and sent to a concentration camp. He escaped, was given money by his mother, and told to leave the country. He fled to Czechoslovakia and eventually reached the United States, living with relatives in Dorchester.

While there, he registered with the draft board. Later he went to Florida for a time and then to New York where he obtained work, but was picked up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for not having a registration card on his person, and returned to Boston as a fugitive.

He said that he believed he had conformed with the law by registering for the draft, but did not realize that he had any other responsibilities in that connection. He reiterated his desire to join the American Army at the Commissioner's hearing today, adding that he had served for a time in the German National Guard several years ago.

Arrival of Service Ballots In Boston Surprisingly High

Continued from Page 1

election officials had estimated that not more than 10 per cent of the service men and women would cast absentee ballots.

Election experts pointed out that requests for ballots may be made by registered servicemen and women up to election day and by non-registered members up to Oct. 18, final day for registering for the Nov. 7 election.

Requests for ballots in the Boston area were apparently considably higher than in other sections of the State where a spot-check survey disclosed that less than 50 per cent of eligible service voters had requested ballots.

In Springfield, for example, 4,922 absentee ballots have been mailed to servicemen out of an estimated eligible military enrollment of roughly 14,000. Total service enrollment in Springfield is about 20,000. The Springfield clerk's office reports that 2,102 ballots have been returned for counting.

Worcester, with approximately the same number in the military forces as Springfield, has mailed 6,771 absentee ballots and has received back in the neighborhood of 2,000. Assuming a similar number of eligible service voters the Worcester figure would appear much higher.

Other Results

In addition to Springfield and Worcester, spot checks were made in Fall River, Lynn, New Bedford, and Salem. The total number of ballots mailed from these six cities to servicemen was 23,353 as of today. Total number of ballots returned to the clerks in these cities was 7,902.

Using the same yardstick as in the Metropolitan Boston area, and assuming that about two thirds of the total military enrollment of 79,400 in these cities, or about 52,000 are eligible to vote, it appears that the Boston area is running considerably ahead of the rest of the State in getting in the soldier vote.

One of the outstanding jobs in the State has been done in Brookline where out of 3,700 eligible voters in the armed forces 3,163 have already received ballots and 1,462 have returned them to their home city. Brookline's total military enrollment is approximately 6,000.

Of the 537 eligible servicemen and women who have not yet been heard from a large number, according to Town Clerk Arthur J. Shinners, are stationed in the vicinity of Brookline and will be able to vote at home.

Melrose Outstanding

Another community with an unusually high number of requests for ballots is Melrose where City Clerk Raymond H. Greenlaw reports that 1,405 requests for ballots have been received out of an eligible service enrollment of between 1,900 and 2,000 voters. A total of 613 ballots have already been returned, he said.

In some communities, such as Everett, the peak of the ballots being returned appeared to be reached about three weeks ago, when they were arriving at the rate of about 25 a day, compared with nine or ten today.

At Worcester, the peak of returning ballots was reported as just beginning, with ballots coming at the rate of 200 a day. A large proportion of the Worcester ballots now arriving are from overseas.

Can Use Federal Ballot

Although Massachusetts servicemen were entitled to use the Federal Ballot after Oct. 1, providing they could testify under oath that they applied for a State ballot before Sept. 1 and had not received it, they may wait to receive the State ballot, election officials at the State House pointed out.

A State ballot may be returned, even though a Federal Ballot has been mailed previously, it was also explained, with the State ballot having precedence over the Federal. Under the Federal ballot no provision is made for voting for State officers and such votes would be counted on the State ballot if it arrives before the close of voting on Nov. 7.

Survey of Soldier Vote in Metropolitan Boston

	Number Sent	Number Cast	Number in Service
Boston	35,500	12,351	79,000
Belmont	1,068	550	2,700
Brookline	3,163	1,462	6,000
Cambridge	4,700	1,800	8,000
Chelsea	1,600	700	5,700
Dedham	500	300	2,200
Everett	1,607	691	5,900
Malden	1,924	807	6,000
Medford	2,734	961	5,000
Melrose	1,405	613	2,874
Needham	578	211	1,634
Newton	4,000	1,400	8,000
Revere	1,189	400	5,000
Somerville	3,800	1,095	2,700
Waltham	2,000	500	4,447
Watertown	1,423	545	3,973
Wellesley	853	394	1,890
	68,035	24,780	150,118

Other Cities

	Number Sent	Number Cast	Number in Service
Fall River	2,530	800	16,000
Lynn	3,600	1,200	10,000
New Bedford	3,800	1,100	7,800
Salem	1,730	700	5,600
Springfield	4,922	2,102	20,000
Worcester	6,771	2,000	20,000
	23,353	7,902	79,400

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity — Fair weather through Friday. Somewhat warmer today and Friday, with highest temperature near 70 degrees. Little temperature change tonight, with lowest near 54 degrees. Mild Friday. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair and somewhat warmer today. Partly cloudy and not so cool tonight. Friday partly cloudy and mild, with scattered light showers in the extreme north portions in the late afternoon.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island — Fair weather through Friday. Somewhat warmer today. Not so cool in the interior tonight. Mild Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:23 p. m.; height 11.5 feet
Friday, 2:53 a. m.; height 10.4 feet

Welders Stil Out at Quincy Shipyard Plant

Continued from Page 1

passed a navy standards test and after a certain length of time. The request is included in a report sent by the conciliator to the U. S. Department of Labor in Washington asking that the dispute be certified to the War Labor Board.

Key Workers

Although welders are key workers in the shipyard, production has not yet been appreciably affected by the strike, according to company and union officials. The welders customarily work two or three days ahead of other workers' schedules, and enough materials have been piled up to keep the rest of the yard busy for this short period.

The first of the strikers, about 300 welders, left their jobs yesterday noon and walked out of the gates to the boos of U. S. Navy sailors who were gathered nearby for muster. More than 400 failed to report for the 2:30 p. m. shift. When third-shift workers came in at 11 p. m. approximately 300 workers out of a total of 1,500 did not report to their jobs.

Striking welders were "jumping the gun," according to a company spokesman. Union demands for the upgrading system had been presented Tuesday to the U. S. Department of Labor conciliator who promised prompt dispatch of the matter to Washington. Discussions had been going on between company and union officials for two weeks.

The company will accede to any directive from the War Labor Board, the spokesman said.

Dr. Hastings Is Named Beverly Church Rector

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 5 (AP)—The Rev. A. Abbott Hastings, D. D., Archdeacon and Executive Secretary of the Albany Episcopal Diocese, has submitted his resignation to accept the rectorship of St. John's Church, Beverly, Mass.

A native of Boston, Mass., he has held the Albany post for three years. He was ordained in 1928 at Laramie, Wyo., and was rector of St. Paul's Church, Troy, prior to becoming archdeacon.

Vaughn Jealous

Vaughn Jealous of Newton, who passed on at Shelter Island, N. Y., Wednesday, was one of Boston's better known wool dealers. Serving his apprenticeship in the woolen business in a mill in England he came to this country in 1889. Starting as a grader and shipper for Harding and Caverley, wool merchants, he later joined the American Woolen Company where he held the position of buyer until 1923. Mr. Jealous later went into business for himself.

Mr. Jealous was active as President of the Victorian Club of Boston and the British Charitable Society. He also held membership in the Algonquin Club.

Navy Clothing Requirements To Reach Record Next Year

Navy clothing requirements next year will be greater than ever—35 per cent more than this year, which was 64 per cent more than 1943, Rear Admiral William B. Young, Paymaster General of the United States Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, told members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at their annual meeting and Juncheon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this noon.

"At the present time we are buying $11,500,000 worth of clothing, textiles, and shoes every week of the year. Our buying has increased greatly," Admiral Young stated, and he cited a few figures:

Requirements for dungaree trousers for next year will be 17,500,000 pairs, compared with 160,500 pairs in 1940; next year, 31,000,000 cotton undershirts will be needed by the Navy as compared with 1,000,000 in 1940; 20,000,000 chambray shirts will be needed next year as compared with 158,000 in 1940, and in black cotton socks, 31,000,000 pairs will be required in 1945 as compared with 631,000 pairs in 1940.

Output Must Stay High

"We must keep right on producing these materials of war until final victory is ours, and the need for them no longer exists," Admiral Young continued, as he warned against too great overconfidence on the part of the public.

The United States must "keep the power to keep the peace," Admiral Young added. That means "a sufficient sea and air power, so that never again will mad dreams of conquest to enslave the world tempt aggressors."

An all-over increase, rather than a decrease in the Army's cotton textile requirements is to be expected with the end of the war in Europe, Russell T. Fisher, President and Secretary of the Association, told members. Without being too definite, he said, the War Department has indicated a cutback in Army procurement of about 40 per cent. But this will not apply to cotton.

New Nylon Uniform

Rather, he said, "it would appear that until Japan is defeated the industry will be called upon to continue supplying an over-all quantity of military goods approaching the volume of the past two years." As an illustration, Mr. Fisher referred to a new nylon uniform for tropical use which had been developed for the armed services.

Mr. Fisher called attention to the fact that since 1942, when the cotton industry reached the high peak of its production, there had been a decline, due "primarily to the shortage of labor."

In New England, he added, the decline was greater than in the country as a whole. "This trend is serious when considered in connection with probable requirements," he continued. "The needs for the Army and Navy, as well as for Lend-Lease and United Nations Relief, indicate that cottons and rayons will be wanted in increasing quantities."

"It is not at all clear what will be required for Lend-Lease," he continued, "but indications are that these needs, plus the hundreds of millions of yards for the United Nations Relief Project, will amount to an appreciative volume."

Asserting his belief that the Government agencies charged with civilian supply have corrected the worst shortages in civilian goods, he said that "the present outlook is that the supply of cottons and rayons for public consumption will continue to be less than the demand," indicating "full-time operation for the industry for the greater part of 1945, and definite postponement of conversion to a peacetime basis."

CCC Action a Factor

Mr. Fisher also pointed out that the recently announced plans of the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase the 1944 cotton crop at parity until June 30, 1945, has far-reaching economic implications. "It will not only affect the entire cotton industry, but," he added, "if this is to be a precedent, the entire business structure of the country.

"Details of how the Commodity Credit Corporation proposes to operate are not available," he continued, "but the net result will obviously be higher priced cotton and, in turn, higher prices for cotton goods to the public."

Referring to what he termed "the serious threat of English goods to our domestic market in the postwar period, now that reciprocal trade agreements have drastically lowered the tariff," Mr. Fisher stated that the Surplus Property Disposal Bill, recently enacted, "increases this danger. It permits the Commodity Credit Corporation to dump cotton outside the United States at a world market price," he said, "but there is no provision for a compensating tax to prevent this cotton from coming back into the country in the manufactured state."

National Cotton Group Elects

Russell T. Fisher was re-elected President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the annual meeting today. Albert H. Crossman of the Utica & Mohawk Cotton Company, Utica, N. Y., and Rudolph C. Dick of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, Salem, Mass., were elected vice-presidents.

Directors elected include W. Emerson Barrett, Maverick Mills, East Boston, Mass.; Lawton S. Brayton, Sagamore Manufacturing Company, Fall River, Mass.; C. F. Broughton, Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; P. S. Howe, Jr., American Thread Company, New York City; Seabury Stanton, Hathaway Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, Mass.

Waste Basket Contents Sought

Waste basket paper will be the main type of paper salvage to be sought in the near future by American Legionnaires from 47 posts in Suffolk County which represent 10,000 members.

"We shall concentrate our efforts with householders," Francis O. Follen, County Salvage Chairman, said yesterday, "and ask them to save the waste basket contents, the old letters, envelopes, notebook papers which few people seem to have realized are valuable."

Scrap paper of this type should be packed tightly into old cartons, Mr. Follen emphasized, so that it will not spread all over the street on windy days.

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President for Aid to Schools But Only Where It Is Needed

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—President Roosevelt has put himself on record in favor of federal aid to schools "only where it is needed."

His position was announced in a speech to 230 educators gathered for the White House Conference on Rural Education. It is in line with a declaration for federal aid made in the 1944 Democratic platform.

A $300,000,000 federal aid bill reached the Senate floor a year ago but was turned down when Southern Senators who had been the chief supporters of the measure suddenly turned against it when Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota, introduced an amendment forbidding race discrimination in the expenditure of the funds.

Aid Only Where Needed

The fight against federal aid was led by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and by the Roman Catholic Church which pointed out that the added tax burden would make it difficult for them to support their parochial schools.

In his White House address, yesterday, President Roosevelt said:

"I believe that the Federal Government should render financial aid where it is needed, and only where it is needed—in communities where farming does not pay, where land values have depreciated through erosion or through flood or drought, where industries have moved away, where transport facilities are inadequate, or where electricity is unavailable for power and light."

Specifying that federal financial aid "should never involve government interference with state and local administration and control," the President said.

"It must purely and simply provide the guarantee that this country is great enough to give to all of its children the right to a free education."

In support of his stand for federal aid, the President gave statistics showing that among the men examined for selective service 4½ per cent have been classed as illiterate and 40 per cent of all registrants have not gone beyond an elementary school education.

Relating education to health, he pointed out that about 40 per cent of all men examined had to be rejected for physical or mental reasons.

"We cannot be satisfied with the state of this nation if a large percentage of our children are not being given the opportunity to achieve good education and good health," he told the educators.

Describing the chief problem of rural education as one of "dollars and cents," the President pointed out that "in very many cases the problem cannot be solved by increasing the local taxes because the taxable values are just not there.

"Within one school year after Pearl Harbor," he declared, "several thousand rural schools had been closed because teachers could not be found for them. One of the leading farm papers recently reported that in one agricultural state of the Midwest nearly a third of the teachers in one-room schools are now persons holding only emergency licenses to teach, and nearly 800 schools face this coming year without a teacher.

Teachers Can't Afford It

The President explained that most teachers "simply cannot afford to teach in rural schools." The present average salary, he said is less than $1,000 a year and some go as low as $300.

"That," he declared, "is just too small by any decent standard. Only the self-sacrificing devotion of teachers who put their duty to their schools before their consideration of themselves permits the children of many American school districts to get the education to which all Americans are entitled."

One of the highlights of the meeting was a three-way argument between Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Edward O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation and James B. Carey, of the Congress of Industrial Organization, on the merits of teachers' unions and their relation to community leadership. Mrs. Roosevelt contended that teachers are afraid to assume leadership for fear they will lose their jobs.

The conference will adjourn today after adopting a charter for rural education.

Traffic Boss for Iron Horses

Wide World

Woman Keeps Trains on Right Track for Busy Railroad

When the war's over, Wilma Neidhardt, first woman tower operator on the Seattle division of the Union Pacific Railroad, plans to get a more feminine job. Right now she is working hard and having fun handling traffic for five railroads at this northwest Black River, Wash., junction, putting through 30 trains on an eight-hour shift. Wilma says she has to take a lot of kidding from the men, who call her "Willie," but she is doing her best to make them eat their words. One of the first six girls to be hired by the railroad line, Wilma, who hails from Albion, Neb., studied telegraphy in her home state at Omaha. Here, she is in the control tower, setting signals and switches.

8,000 Detroit Strikers Back; Union Officers Urge Others

DETROIT, Oct. 5 (AP)—Approximately 8,000 maintenance workers whose strike action yesterday tied up or impaired war production in 33 Detroit area plants voted today to return to work on afternoon shifts, according to United Automobile Workers' (Congress of Industrial Organizations) spokesmen.

The action was announced following a meeting of officials of the executive board of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. and representatives of local unions making up the Maintenance, Construction and Powerhouse Council (U. A. W.-C. I. O.).

The strike, which had begun to spread again this morning, had made more than 50,000 workers idle through plant closings and assembly line interruptions.

Officials of the affected plants said it was necessary to send production workers home because the skilled and semi-skilled maintenance men—electricians, carpenters, millwrights, machine repair men, etc.—keep the assembly lines and equipment in running condition.

Hardest hit by the walkout yesterday were plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, Chrysler Corporation, Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company and Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation. Others less affected included the Detroit Naval Ordnance Arsenal operated by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; Packard Motor Car Company, Continental Motors Corporation and other Chrysler and Briggs units.

Protesting inequalities in wage rate structures as they affect C. I. O.-affiliated maintenance men compared with those belonging to the American Federation of Labor the Council threatened a general walkout in 300 plants that might involve nearly a million workers unless the NWLB agrees to set up a fact-finding panel to study the case.

Establishment of such a panel has been refused by the NWLB.

Goodyear Unit Opens

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 5 (AP)—Partial tire production was resumed at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's No. 1 plant last night as an estimated 30 to 40 per cent of third-shift workers ended a work stoppage.

The return to work movement started after C. V. Wheeler, President of the Goodyear Local of the C. I. O. United Rubber Workers, told the men their grievances would be negotiated after resumption of production.

The dispute stemmed from objections of a four-man mixing crew to re-mixing old stock, it was explained.

Wright Men Back

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 5 (AP)—About 800 striking supervisory employees of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation voted unanimously last night to return to their jobs, ending a five-day walkout which threatened production of Cyclone engines for the B-29 Superfortresses.

David Newcomb, President of the Wright Aircraft Supervision Association (Ind.), announced the vote after the National War Labor Board at Washington had told the workers to return at midnight.

Federal Grand Jury Indicts 30 In Philadelphia Transport Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5 (AP)—A Federal grand jury, indicting 30 men in connection with Philadelphia's six-day transportation strike in August, observed yesterday that, "We have made a long step away from the company union which might, with the right motivation on both sides, have seemed the ideal method of relations in our industrial life."

After saying that there had been strife between four different labor organizations among Philadelphia Transportation Company employees, "but chiefly between members of the former employees union and of the new Transport Workers Union (C. I. O.), the jury's report added:

"We are interested also to raise the question whether our country can safely afford to leave wide open the way for a great organization to develop in the United States a strong central power and government reaching its tentacles into every community of any size in the land and in its principles of action seemingly subversive of the principles first declared and later constituted in this City of Philadelphia as the basis of the life and government of our Great Republic."

While the report stated that, so far as there was flame or fire in the strike, the chief fuel therefor came from resentment over the upgrading of Negroes to 'plaform' positions," it added that "the great majority of the employees were not interested to strike on this basis."

If New Presidential Nominee Is Needed National Committee Itself Picks Him

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP) — The recent wreck of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's special train in Oregon prompted many inquiries as to how a vacancy is filled in event a presidential nominee passes on before election day. Some inquiries have been directed to the Republican National Committee and the Library of Congress.

There is a method for picking substitute nominees, but it never has been used. The procedure is this: the National Committee of each party is authorized by every national convention to fill vacancies either itself or by calling another convention if time allows.

If the Committee itself chooses a substitute candidate, members of the Committee are authorized to cast the same number of votes as their states have in the convention.

The closest either party ever came to invoking the routine succession resolution, put through just before the close of each convention, was in 1912.

James Sherman was renominated that year as the Republican vice-presidential nominee on the ticket with then President William Howard Taft. Mr. Sherman passed on Oct. 30, a few days before election. The party's National Committee met hurriedly and decided in view of the short time remaining it would not complete the ticket until after the election.

The election that year came on Nov. 5, and the electoral college was not to meet until Jan. 13. On Nov. 12 the National Committee conferred and decided on Nicholas Butler as Mr. Sherman's successor. The latter permitted the eight electoral votes from Utah and Vermont, all that Taft received in that three-way race, to be cast for him for Vice-President, in the electoral college.

The people that year who voted the regular Republican ticket did not know at the time for whom they were voting for Vice-President. Woodrow Wilson received 435 electoral votes in winning the presidency with Theodore Roosevelt receiving 88 as the Bull Moose candidate.

Limit on Presidential Tenure Urged by Governor Bricker

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Oct. 5 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker declared today that the political power of the presidency has become so great that the tenure should be limited in order to develop leadership for the nation.

The Republican vice-presidential nominee said that President Roosevelt, "by his tactics of subterfuge," had "kept out of the running all other possible candidates in the Democratic Party."

"He had such a hold on the Democratic Party through patronage that they did not dare get rid of him," Mr. Bricker added in a prepared text released by his campaign staff.

The Ohio Governor's special train was due here in the midst of a one-day tour of Iowa in which nine speeches were scheduled, topped by an engagement in Rock Island, Ill., tonight.

Last night, Mr. Bricker spoke at St. Louis in a bid for the 15 electoral votes of Missouri, home of his Democratic rival, Senator Harry S. Truman. There he appealed for a "sincere, straightforward, and truthful" campaign, devoid of "cynicism, innuendo, flippant remarks, and synthetic humor."

Describing a limit on the President's tenure as "fundamental to the preservation of self-government," Mr. Bricker said in his speech prepared for an Ottumwa audience:

"The political power of the presidency has become so great that a constitutional provision limiting the term of the President is necessary to develop the leadership essential in a republic.

"Long tenure imposes a narrow partisan government on the people and destroys new leadership which is the mainspring of progress."

The vice-presidential aspirant asserted that President Roosevelt and his intimates had "played a game of power politics with the most important office within the gift of the American people."

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Instead of waiting till war's end, however, to produce post-war styles, we got busy a long time ago, and, with the help of the leading woolen mills in the country, we proudly announce that tomorrow's styles are here today—in a variety that will take your breath away.

We take our hats off to the woolen weavers who are helping us to keep you, not up to date in fashion, but actually a jump ahead. As for us, all we ask is that you stop in and see what we've accomplished. We await your judgment with confidence.

P. S.—As clothes makers, we give you faster style service as well as better values.

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STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Jamestown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

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The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON
1784 ★ 1944
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
22 BANKING OFFICES IN BOSTON
FOREIGN BRANCHES IN ARGENTINA AND CUBA

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION
Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches as of September 30, 1944

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$343,317,746.35
United States Government Obligations		701,238,369.82
State and Municipal Securities		14,845,511.30
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		2,250,000.00
Other Securities		9,062,124.68
Loans and Discounts		350,564,453.56
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		3,779,876.64
Banking Houses		9,301,211.64
Other Real Estate		1.00
Other Assets		5,634,507.74
Total		$1,439,993,802.73

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$1,324,368,919.46
Acceptances Executed	$9,590,357.77	
Less: Held for Investment	4,918,891.90	4,671,465.87
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		317,442.32
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividend and Unearned Discount		8,609,325.89
Other Liabilities		3,650,879.30
Reserve for Contingencies		10,156,737.98
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus	47,187,500.00	
Undivided Profits	13,219,031.91	88,219,031.91
Total		$1,439,993,802.73

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

For Victory . . . Buy War Savings Bonds Regularly

Smart Suits for Fall Assume New Roles . . .
Smooth styles for sports — soft, dressmaker lines for dress-up wear.
Dresses . . . Coats
Min's DRESS SHOP
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Nana Gollner Makes Her Bow in Boston — Adventures in Technicolor

'Fair at Sorochinsk' Featured at the Ballet

By Margaret Lloyd

The Ballet Theater gave a lovely performance of "Les Sylphides" at the Opera House last night, introducing Nana Gollner to Boston. She danced exquisitely the first Mazurka and the Pas de Deux with Paul Petroff. Riabouchinska, a true sylph, was all drifting lightness in the Prelude. Her flowerlike arms are matchless. Rosella Hightower was light, delicate, precise and lovely, too, in the Waltz.

Not only the principals, but the entire corps, which, it must be remembered, is comprised of soloists and potential soloists, caught and radiated something of the magic of this living memorial to its creator, Michel Fokine. All in spite of the prosaic baton of Mois Zlatin, who may be a good timebeater, but seems to be utterly devoid of lyricism.

The audience was delighted with "Les Sylphides" and with the "Fair at Sorochinsk" (new to Boston) which followed. Strangely enough, the orchestra that gave such a wretched performance of Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht" for "Pillar of Fire" the night before under Antal Dorati, last night under the same conductor gave a rousing performance of the Moussorgsky score.

It is probably the vigorous Russian dancing in this brew of Gogol's Ukrainian Tales, choregraphed by David Lichine, that takes so well with an audience. There was a lot of it and it was well done, exceptionally so by the Hopak leader—Nicolas Orloff, we presume. And if it was Mr. Orloff, then it was not he but John Kriza who did the Drummer Boy in "Graduation Ball" the night before.

Anton Dolin carries off wonderfully his spectacular toe-dancing Devil of the Ukraine. Lucia Chase is a not very wicked Witch. Margaret Banks and Richard Reed are sweet as the young lovers who are caught up in the Witches' Sabbath (Night on Bald Mountain) and come clear because of their essential innocence, ending the ballet on a quiet note.

This Witches' Sabbath (like that of Massine in "Symphonie Fantastique") is a glorified Hallowe'en party in glorious technicolor. A better scene is the village Fair, where all sorts of Russian types are seen and the show-stopping Russian steps are done. The scenery and costumes, by Nicolas Remisoff, have the native flavor.

Completely shed of his riotous character role, calm and classical, at ease, Mr. Dolin next appeared to partner Tamara Toumanova in the Pas de Deux from "The Nutcracker," as choregraphed by him after Marius Petipa. His delight in the ballerina, his strong support of her, his proud showing off of her beauty and grace, are in the grand tradition—his variation, too.

Toumanova has been carefully set apart from all the others—in print. She alone is guest artist "by special arrangement." The ballets in which she is to appear are listed separately. Whether all this buildup is for the ballerina or the movie star, there was little in her performance to warrant it last night. Technically correct, yes. Finished, yes. But nothing that has not been surpassed by more radiant dancers. Technique is nothing without the inner lamp.

Antony Tudor's burlesque of the three rival ballerinas, "Gala Performance," was the closing ballet billed, Mr. Zlatin conducting this and "The Nutcracker" Pas de Deux.

Civic Symphony Call

The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Paul Cherkassky, conductor, has issued a call for recruits at its first rehearsal in Latin Hall, Boston Teachers College, 625 Huntington Avenue, on Friday at 7:30 p. m.

Community Orchestra

The Boston Community Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor, will hold the first rehearsal of its second season Friday evening. The office of the organization is at 739 Boylston Street, Room 202.

Christmas Opening

"Up in Central Park," the musical comedy with a book by Herbert and Dorothy Fields and tunes by Sigmund Romberg, is said by the New York Times to be heading for a Christmas opening in Boston. Michael Todd, the producer, is reported to be seeking Betty Bruce, J. M. Kerrigan, and Jack Hartley for the cast, and Hermes Pan to direct the dances. Scenery is being designed by Howard Bay.

Schuman 'Prayer'

William Howard Schuman's "Prayer in Time of War," scheduled for presentation at the opening concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening is a short work in tone poem form, written in the composer's style of contrasted full and subdued sonorities. Meditative at first in mood, it becomes triumphant and sinks back into quietude again. The melodies are sustained and aspiring, the harmonies dissonant but expressive. At a certain moment, a solemn, rather agitated chorale sings out in full sound of brass, speaking in the familiar voice of the modern American school. This is offset by touches of impressionism, too, for which writers in Dr. Koussevitzky's favor are likely to show skill. Occasional brief solo passages give the men at the Symphony first desks chance to show their skill.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:00 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—London Studio Players. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of long ago. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter, a talk by Macdonald Hastings. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Vatican City—9:30 p. m.—Broadcast in English. HVJ, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—The Will Hay Program or the Diary of a Schoolmaster. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

© Universal

Peter Coe, Maria Montez, and Jon Hall
In "Gypsy Wildcat," film at the Keith Memorial

Bandwagon for FDR

Helen Tamiris and Daniel Nagrin, American concert dancers, and Orelia and Pedro, representing the dance of South America, will be among the entertainers in the musical revue called "The Bandwagon," which is coming to Symphony Hall Friday evening on its barnstorming tour with political intentions—the intentions being to help re-elect President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Boston engagement is under the auspices of the Communist Political Association, and Earl Browder will be the speaker.

The show, which is backed by an ardent Roosevelt supporter, Edward Royce, and organized by a society called Music Stage, will visit 24 major cities, and when it arrives in Detroit on Oct. 27, Paul Robeson, who will be playing Othello there, is expected to appear in it.

The cast is comprised of Negro and white entertainers. They are, in addition to the dancers named Mary Lou Williams, Negro pianist, otherwise known as the Queen of Boogie-Woogie and her band; Will Geer, actor, most recently seen and heard here as the narrator in Aaron Copland's "Lincoln" Symphony; Woody Guthrie, folk-singer with a guitar; Cisco Houston, singer, Bernie Hern, comedian, Laura Duncan, Negro blues singer, Betty Royce, concert pianist, Jack de Merchant, baritone, and Rollin Smith, Negro baritone of "Show Boat" fame.

Maria Montez, Jon Hall Seen in 'Gypsy Wildcat'

Watching "Gypsy Wildcat," Universal's latest Technicolor presentation of Maria Montez and Jon Hall, now at the Keith Memorial, one is often reminded of the picturesque romantic melodramas the elder Douglas Fairbanks used to make.

Miss Montez plays Carla, dancer with a troupe of gypsies during feudal times in eastern Europe. Unscrupulous Baron Tovar (Douglas Dumbrille) discovers, from a locket worn by Carla, that she is the long-lost heir to the kingdom which he usurped by assassinating Count Orso, her father. The baron seeks to make everything secure by forcing Carla to marry him. She consents as the only way of securing release of the gypsy troupe held as hostages for the killing of Count Orso.

* * *

But the baron fails to reckon with the resourceful Michael (Jon Hall), soldier of fortune, who has caught the fancy of Carla. Dungeons are useless as a means of keeping Michael in durance. He swims moats, scales castle walls, and outpoints any adversary in a fair fight. He and the baron have a prolonged tussle and only when set upon by hirelings does Michael give in. He is tied to a stake, and the baron's bowmen amuse themselves by seeing how close they can come to him with their arrows without hitting him.

That would have been about all for Michael, but for the delaying action provided by Carla's promise to marry the baron. She is so resourceful in prolonging the marriage ceremony that the baron never does succeed in making her his wife. Eventually the gypsies catch up with the baron and polish off him and all his hired soldiers. Whereupon Carla and Michael are free to move into the castle.

* * *

Undeterred by the fact that certain moviegoers will not take this sort of thing at all seriously, Universal goes ahead with no thought beyond pleasing the patrons who like fast action, simple romantics, handsome color, and elementary fun. Miss Montez and Mr. Hall play their parts in full flavor, and Douglass Dumbrille carries off the suave villainies of the baron with gusto. Leo Carrillo and Gale Sondergaard lend authority with their vigorous characterizations of the leaders of the gypsies. There are brightly costumed gypsy dances and choruses, and chase scenes galore, with horsemen galloping over the hills full tilt.

© Paramount

Barry Sullivan
In "Rainbow Island," at the Metropolitan.

Mrs. Stowe Returns to Fame

Millions of Americans today know Harriet Beecher Stowe only as the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." But Helen Hayes in "Harriet," which comes to the Colonial in Boston for three weeks, starting Monday has been acquainting her public with both the historic and human aspects of one of the most remarkable of American women.

Shy amid the other 11 highly individualistic children of the redoubtable Dr. Lyman Beecher, Harriet even in her twelfth year was writing. Her literary bent developed timidly while all round her, brothers and sisters were plunging into crusading missions.

Within the family, the clash of debate was as prevalent as it was outside. On the great question of the day, slavery, the sons and daughters differed violently among themselves and with their father. In such an atmosphere, Harriet with her more gentle nature began writing her stories almost furtively. They were based on her memories of her New England home.

Living in Cincinnati, she had opportunity to learn something of slavery across the border, but it was not until she moved with her husband, Calvin Stowe, to Brunswick, Maine, that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was started.

Intended to run at most to four installments in a weekly publication, the story so gripped her that her pen ran on and on until she herself was astonished at the result. To her surprise, a publisher undertook to bring out the novel in a two-volume edition. He in turn was surprised when on the day of publication, March 20, 1852, all his copies were gone by nightfall. Within a few months, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was selling at the rate of 10,000 a day. No less than 20 publishers in England issued editions of their own and translations spread the book round the world in 37 languages.

Mrs. Stowe became an international celebrity and on her trips to England was welcomed as one of the noblest women of her day. When her next novel, "Dred," appeared, which is by some critics today accounted superior to her better-known book, 100,000 copies were sold in England in four weeks. How widely admired and read were her succeeding books few today realize. With "The Minister's Wooing," "Pearl of Orr's Island," "Old Town Folks," and "Poganuc People," she is credited with pioneering in the school of realistic New England story telling.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 225 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Hartford—Sundays, 8:30 a. m., WTHT, 1230kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., WELI, 960kc.

Maine

Bangor—First and last Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Bangor—Sundays, Oct. 8, 15, and 22, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 7:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Saturdays, 2 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 9:45 a. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesdays, 1:45 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

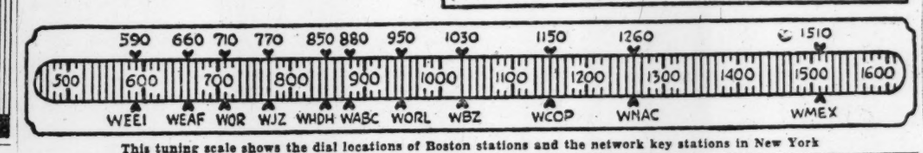
Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 1:30 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc 49.96m.
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	World Series game	"Irish Melodies"
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	World Series game	News service
3:30	News; Hollywood	Easy Rhythm	'Pepper Young's Family'	World Series game	Political talk
3:45	Parade; Interview	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	World Series game	News service
4:00	Chas. Pelley; 'Melody in Sky; songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	World Series game	Sports comments; music
4:15	Vets' Information	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	World Series game	Recorded music
4:30	Help Wanted; news	State Dept. of Educat'n	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	World Series game	Recorded music
4:45		The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	World Series game	Recorded music
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; Evelyn Howe	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Music
5:15	"Victory Notes"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Portia sketch	Chick Carter; sketch	"Ginger and Bobby"
5:30	"Inside MGM"; int	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	"Ginger and Bobby"
5:45		"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Snorts; Dinner dance
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	K Ivers; Swingcopaters	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Band of the Week	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Fred Waring program	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	Fred Waring program	J. W. Vandercook, news	"The Show Shop"	News service
7:30	"Mr. Keen"; dr	Concert music	Bob Burns Larry Adler; soloist; orch	"Confidentially Yours"	Al West & His Drifters
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; dr	Concert music		Rep. State Committee	Natural science talk
8:00	"Suspense";	Ray Henle, news	Frank Morgan; C Daley;	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	Kelly; mystery dr	'Lum 'n' Abner"	E. Blore; R. Young, me	World Series game	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Sheriff drama; News	America's Town Meeting	Dinah Shore's Open	Sammy Kaye's Variety	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45		'Should Soldiers Have	House; popular	Show; Paul Winchell	Irish Melodies
9:00	Maj. Bowes Amateur Program	Job Preference Over	Music Hall; Geo. Murphy; Trotter's Orch.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15		Senior Workers?		"Screen Test"	Classical Album
9:30	"Corliss Archer"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	"Starlight Serenade";	Classical Album
9:45	"Corliss Archer"	Dance orchestra; drama	soloists; orchestra	Alfredo Antonini, cond	Classical Album
10:00	Pres. Roosevelt and	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello show	Pres. Roosevelt; Sen.	News service
10:15	Chrmn Hannegan	Symphony Preview	Abbott & Costello show	Truman; others	"Lest We Forget"
10:30	'Here's to Romance'	Joe E. Brown: Stop or	News Drama; Rep. J.	"Parade"; music	Recorded music
10:45	'Here's to Romance'	Go Quiz; Betty Hutton	W Fulbright: Free Press	Music; Weather	Recorded music
11:00	News; 'Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Recorded music
11:15	'Unrationed Jam	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Recorded music
11:30	"Viva, America!";	Fishermen's program	Canadian Music in Wartime; CBC Or.; soloist	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Rina De Toledo	Musical num.; News		Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; "Azaleas"	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Shopping talk	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Edward M'Hugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	Parade of Stars	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	'Valiant Lady'; sk.	Dramatic sketch	'Lora Lawton' sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama; Musical variety	Robert Q. John, news	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Studio speaker
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	'Yankee Tune Factory'	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	'Inat Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Sen. Jos. O'Mahoney	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Breakfast at Sardi's"	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Music; interviews	"Rosemary"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Now, Voyager"; drama	'Happy Joe and Ralph"	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; music	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' starring Cliff Arquette	News; Harvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Farm and Home Makers	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Polka Time"; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music.
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	Terry's House Party	"Kick Conga"
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Curtain Time with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Jean Harper; News
2:00	Serial drama	Industrial talk; Music	"Guiding Light"; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Sports program
2:15	"Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; food talk	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports; music; news
2:30	Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"	Yankee Kitchen	Sports comments
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches	World Series game	Sports program
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	World Series game	Irish music
3:15	"Tena and Tim"	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	World Series game	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	"Easy Rhythm"	'Pepper Young's Family'	World Series game	Political talk
3:45	Parade; Songs	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	World Series game	Political talk
4:00	8 Bells in Boston;	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"	World Series game	News; Popular music
4:15	Navy show; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	World Series game	Popular recordings
4:30	Interview Time	Westbrook Van Voorhis,	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	World Series game	Popular recordings
4:45	Help Wanted; News	"Hop Harrigan"	'Young Widder Brown"	World Series game	Popular recordings
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Fred Foye; H. S. sports	News; Andy Kirk's Or.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby, songs
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby, songs
5:45	'Inside MGM'; int.	'Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comment	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner Dance
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	King's Men, quartet	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; J. Harsch	Sports; news comment	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; dr.	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Ed Wynn's Happy Island	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	We Who Dream; dr	Orchestra; soloists	J. W. Vandercook, news	Political talk	News service
7:30	Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Rhythm Ramblers
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	"Frontline Headlines"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:00	"Aldrich Family,"	Ray Henle, news	F. Black's Or.; Lucille	Cecil Brown, news	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:15	with Dickie Jones	"Parker Family"; dr.	Manners; R. Graham	Political talk	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Adventures of the	Meet Your Navy; music	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Thin Man"; News	var. show; Interviews	Show; gst. Rise Stevens	ty'; drama guests	R. Salinger, news
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ignorant"; comedy	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Frank Munn; Evelyn	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	That Brewster Boy	"Gang Busters"; sketch	MacGregor; chorus; or	"Screen Test"	Classical Album
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Louis Armstrong's Orch	"People Are Funny"	Double or Nothing; Quiz	Classical Album
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter mc	Show; J. R. King, mc	Classical Album
10:00	Moore-Durante Variety show; orch.	Earl Godwin, news	"Amos 'n' Andy"; Gregory Ratoff, guest	Network sports	News service
10:15		Ted Malone, talk		Network sports	Beyond Victory
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	"The Symphonette,' with	Sport news; Bill Stern	Network sports	Popular recordings
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor	Safety talk	Network sports	Popular recordings
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Popular recordings
11:15	"Unrationed Jam",	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Popular recordings
11:30	Dance music	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Orch	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance music	Concert Miplature; News	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Orch	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Robin Hood." Music by Reginald de Koven. Book by Harry B. Smith. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays and Columbus Day at 2:30.

Plymouth—"I Remember Mama," by John van Druten. Presented by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2d. Starring Mady Christians, Oscar Homolka. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Meet a Body—", a murder-mystery-comedy by Jane Hinton. Presented by H. Clay Blaney. Featuring Al Shean and Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Special matinee Columbus Day. Wednesday matinee to be omitted next week.)

Ballet

Boston Opera House—"Swan Lake," "Waltz Academy," "Pas de Quatre," "Petrouchka," presented by the Ballet Theater. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Mr. Skeffington." Bette Davis, Ameche, Carmen Miranda. 10:45 a. m., Claude Rains. 2:45, 5:55, 9. News and Battle for the Marianas. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 12:30, 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. "The Last Ride." Richard Travis. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Singing Sheriff." Bob Crosby. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. "Gypsy Wildcat," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Peter Coe. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50.

Kenmore—"This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. 2:45, 6:08, 9:31. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. 1:05, 4:28, 7:51.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennefer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Rainbow Island," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Atlantic City," Constance Moore, Jerry Colonna. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Modern—"Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6:05, 9:10.

Paramount—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds Robert Hutton. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. "The Last Ride," Richard Travis. 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn. 8:55 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Stage show: 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Scollay—"Greenwich Village," Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Roger Toury, Gangster," Preston Foster. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

State—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:10.

South Station—"Rockefeller Center," "Bronte Sisters," "Golden Gloves," "Travel," "Sports," "Comedy," "Nation and War News." Continuous 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

Telpix—"Rockefeller Center," "Deep Sea Fishing," "Bugs Bunny," "PT Boats," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:30. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 2:25, 5:10, 8:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Greenwich Village," Carmen Miranda, Don Ameche, William Bendix. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. "Man from Frisco," Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Vigilantes Rides," Russell Hayden. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne.
Regent: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Frederic March. "Fun Time."
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Mummy's Ghost," Lon Chaney, John Carradine. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Sensations of 1945," 3:45, 7:05, 10:30. "Uncertain Glory," 2, 5:20, 8:40. "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker.
Coolidge Corner: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis.
Cleveland Circle: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Henry Aldrich's Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, E. Williams. "Attack," 2, 8.
University: "The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, William Eythe, Michael O'Shea. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis. 3:10, 6:35, 10.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 3:17, 8:09. "Twilight on the Prairie," Eddie Quillan. 2:08, 7, 10.
Park: "This Is the Life," D. O'Connor. "U-Boat Prisoner," Bruce Bennett, Erik Rolf.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson. 1:20, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. "Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway. 1:30, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. Latest March of Time and shorts.
MALDEN—Granada: "Escape to Danger," Eric Portman. 2, 5:07, 8:14. "In Society," Abbott and Costello. 3:28, 6:35, 9:42.
Auditorium: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova.
Mystic: "The Invisible Man's Revenge," Jon Hall, Evelyn Ankers. 1:52, 7:30. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 3:24, 9:20.
Maplewood: "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1:52, 7:52. "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 3:32, 9:32.
Strand: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 1:24, 7, 9:41. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova. 2:12, 8:14.
Orpheum: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:15, 8:20. Selected short subjects, 1:45, 7:10.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson. "Jungle Woman," Evelyn Ankers.
Fellsway: "The Life of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. Selected Shorts.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "This Is the Life," Susanna Foster.
NATICK—Colonial: "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. "Man from Frisco," Michael O'Shea. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "This Is the Life," Donald O'Connor.
NEWTON—Paramount: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "The Imposter," Jean Gabin. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Capitol: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. "The Girl in the Case."
Strand: "I Love a Soldier," B. Fitzgerald, Paulette Goddard. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly.
Alhambra: "Tender Comrade," all star cast. "Follow the Boys," Ginger Rogers.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. "The Contender," Buster Crabbe.
Strand: "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy, Charles Coburn. "Charlie Chan in the Chinese Cat," Sidney Toler.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Girl Who Dared," Lorna Gray.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Cobra Woman

Army Hospital Libraries Urged by D. A. R. President

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Building libraries for Army hospitals is a project so challenging to Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that she talked of little else during an interview in Boston on her way to Swampscott for the annual meeting of the Massachusetts D. A. R. which opened today at the New Ocean House.

Financing the construction of permanent libraries at Army hospitals throughout the United States meets all the requirements of a "perfect D. A. R. project," she said. "It is something that will help our boys now and in the future. It is something we can carry on independently of other organizations, and it is national in scope."

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge

President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who is speaking in Swampscott tonight at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts D. A. R. at the New Ocean House.

Plans Drawn Up

The idea, she revealed, came through a friend of her son who happened to be dining with her one night soon after her election and while looking for a new war service project, the National Congress having voted to continue the raising of a war fund.

Her son's friend, a member of the Surgeon General's staff of the United States Army, told of plans drawn up three years ago for the building of these libraries but never carried out for lack of funds. According to Mrs. Talmadge, the Surgeon General feels these libraries will do much for the morale and rehabilitation of veterans as any hospital equipment.

Mrs. Talmadge has a special personal interest in the project because her son, Major Harry Erwin Talmadge, is a surgeon now serving in the European theater. Her grandson, "little Major," of whom she is also very proud, was born, incidentally, while Grandma was in New York last April getting elected to the Presidency General. Mrs. Talmadge is the first southerner to head the D. A. R.

Write to Members

The D. A. R., however, is not forgetting the Navy, its President hastened to add. Every State organization and the one in the District of Columbia has adopted an LCI (Landing Craft, Infantry), she said.

The women write to members of the crews, send them boxes on anniversaries and for Christmas, get in touch with their families, and in general take them to their hearts as their own sons. This is a particularly popular project, according to Mrs. Talmadge, bringing as it does enthusiastic response from the boys and many happy contacts with their families.

Manager of her own pecan groves and cotton plantations, several hundred acres of them, Mrs. Talmadge cannot be away from her home in Athens, Georgia, too often or too long. For purposes of visiting State D. A. R. groups, she has, therefore, divided the country into three zones, Eastern, Central, and Western, and plans to visit only one zone in each of the three years of her administration. This is her one official visit to this section. She has just come from conferences in Montpelier, Vt., Augusta, Maine, and Utica, N. Y., and is on her way to Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Talmadge's speech at Swampscott tonight will be radiocast over Station WLAW at 8 o'clock.

Saltonstall Defines Stand On Treaty Vote

Although recorded as opposed to any change in the Constitutional requirement of a two thirds Senate vote to ratify treaties, Governor Saltonstall, Republican candidate for United States Senate, said today he wished to make it very clear that he drew a sharp distinction between treaties involving deep-rooted changes in policy and international agreements.

"A number of agreements have been entered into with other nations by the Executive and the Department of State without any Congressional action," the Governor pointed out in an interview, "and these have been necessary for successful prosecution of the war. I do not believe, however, that fundamental changes of a permanent nature, such as implied in treaties, should be entered into hastily or without the most thoughtful consideration.

"My present feeling is that the requirements of the Constitution should not be changed," Governor Saltonstall continued. "In my 14 years of legislative experience and six additional years as Governor, the two thirds rule on debt in our State Constitution, as an example, has stopped much hasty and unnecessary expenditure.

"I believe the same principle applies to treaties, amendments to the Constitution and overriding of vetoes, all of which are the most serious of legislative subjects. However, my mind is always open to reasonable argument and I surely would never stand in the way of anything I believed would help to insure a lasting peace."

200,000th Flying Suit

Army Receives Flight Gear

Maj. H. G. Thole (right) of the Army Air Forces shakes hands with D. C. Spooner (left) of General Electric's Pioneer Products Section, Bridgeport, Conn., on the delivery of the 200,000th electrically-heated, high-altitude flying suit to the AAF by General Electric. Now even crew members of the Boeing B-29 Superfortress, which has a pressurized cabin, wear the suits, it was pointed out.

'Boss Control' in Assembly Stirs Connecticut Leaders

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5—"Boss control" of the Connecticut General Assembly is being attacked by the legislators themselves, but how far they will succeed in a reform program now under consideration remains for the future to determine.

The Legislative Council, preparing advance agenda for the session of the Assembly that will convene after Jan. 1, has held two-day-long hearings on ways and means of modernizing the legislative procedure, the committee system, the handling of bills and appropriations. About 60 legislators were sufficiently interested to attend the hearings and give their suggestions for improvement.

There are 10 specific proposals for change, presented by E. Lea Marsh, Jr., of Old Lyme, himself a member of the Legislature and chairman of the Legislative Council. One of the simplest is the installation of an electrical voting device to register the count in a roll-call vote. In the lower house it now takes three quarters of an hour to call the roll and make the tally.

One of the more involved proposals concerns the restoration of so-called "forfeited rights." Citizens convicted of certain crimes lose their right to vote, under the present law, until the right is restored by action of the General Assembly.

In each session scores of petitions asking restoration of rights are submitted and one legislative committee spends all its time on them. The petitioners appear before the committee and are "tried over again," as one legislator expressed it, reviewing the circumstances of their conviction and bringing in character witnesses to prove that they can be trusted with the ballot again.

It would take a constitutional amendment to alter this procedure but many legislators are in favor of removing the entire subject from the legislative field, and making the restoration of rights automatic after the lapse of a determined period of time.

Mr. Marsh also wants to do something about "skeleton" and "blank" bills, which are introduced in numbers with each session. The author of the bill turns in a form with nothing but the title of his bill appearing on the cover and waits until the committee hearing to produce the text of his proposed measure.

Under the cover of such "skeletons" some of the most drastic measures ever proposed to the Legislature have been drawn up, and some bills passed without a public hearing which has led to scandals.

"Something must be done," Mr. Marsh told the gathering at one of the Council's hearings. "As far as our rules are concerned, the Connecticut General Assembly is rigged for boss control."

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Oct. 29.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. No more blue stamps will be validated until Nov. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; and good throughout current heating year. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B3 and C3 coupons invalid as of Sept. 30. Expiration dates on others vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. A new shoe stamp will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Thursday, Oct. 5

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. Lib. 7968.

A. F. of L. Nite: Buddies Club, Boston Common, 8 p. m. Hostesses, Syd Ross's Music. Free Phone Calls. Refreshments. Sponsored by Truck Drivers Unions of Massachusetts A. F. of L.

Dance Instructions: Temple Place Club, 7:45 p. m.

Co-ed Track and Fun Meet: J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Portrait Sketching. Free Photos.

Fingerpainting: Buddies Club, 3 p. m.

Badminton: Charles "Y," 8 p. m., Tues., Wed., and Thurs.

Instructions in Magic: Y. M. C. Union, 6:30 p. m.

Dances, with Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's, North Station Club, J. M. and S. Kope s, Ruggles Street Club, Crosson's.

Informal Party: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Copley Square Officers Club, 8 p. m. Bridge.

Emanual Fiedler

Emanuel Fiedler, who passed on yesterday, was the first violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra from 1885 to 1910, and the father of Arthur Fiedler, popular Boston conductor.

Mr. Fiedler, who was born in Sambor, Austria, came to this country to join the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1885. Twenty-five years later he went back to Europe, living in Vienna and Berlin until his return to this country in 1936. He studied at the Vienna Conservatory of music and at graduation won first prize.

Worcester Strikers Are Ordered Back

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 5 (AP)—The National War Labor Board today ordered Leland-Gifford Company strikers back to work in a telegram by Assistant Director of Disputes S. V. Merrick to James A. Coyle, President of Local 2,521, United Steelworkers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, the wire declaring the WLB was ready to send a representative to confer with both sides if work was resumed.

No action has as yet been taken on the order, nor had any action yet been taken by the company on the union proposal that a panel of three local civic leaders be named to mediate the differences. The men stopped work Tuesday. Union claims 1,200 are out while the company would make no estimate.

Lawrence B. Robbins

HARWICH, Mass., Oct. 5—Lawrence B. Robbins, who passed on here Tuesday, was one of the country's pioneers in the establishment of amateur radio stations and invented several improvements to home assembly of short wave radio. He also was an artist and an author, having contributed articles and illustrations to leading magazines throughout the world on such varied subjects as oil paintings and radio engineering.

Graduated from Attleboro High School Mr. Robbins attended Burdett College and the Erric Pape Art School in Boston.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Thursday

M. André Morize, Professor of French Literature at Harvard University, will give a lecture in French on "France and the War," at Harvard Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 5 p. m.

Friday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "Enjoyment of Design" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Saturday

"American Arts" is the subject of a free lecture to be given in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. by Mrs. Amos Brown and at 2 p. m. Miss Eleanor Randall will speak on "English Paintings."

Miss Ruth Green will tell the story "Thee, Hannah!" at the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain at 2:30 p. m. Children in grades one to four are welcome. Also two performances of the film "Columbus," part of the Chronicles of America Series, will be given. Children of all ages are welcome at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. for young people in the fourth grade and above.

Marika Kapravy, soprano, Hazel Hallett, pianist, and Dolores Rodriguez, accompanist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

Sunday

A free recital by Joseph Laderoute, tenor will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, in Junior High School Auditorium, Washington and Bond Streets at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, in Sanborn Auditorium, Hingham High School, at 3 p. m.

The Volunteer Workers of U. S. O. are holding an exhibition through Oct. 14 in the Stuart Art Gallery, 445 Stuart Street, Boston, which includes "Crafts," daily from 3 to 5 p. m. and Wednesday evenings 6 to 8 p. m.; "Finger Painting," daily 5 to 6 p. m.; "Stained Glass Medallions," Wednesday evenings 8 to 10 p. m.; "Sculpturing," Wednesday evenings 8 to 10 p. m., and "Portrait Sketching," daily and Wednesday evenings.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Fashion Talks Arranged

Edith Young of the Vogue Pattern Service, will be guest commentator at tomorrow's show of "The Bride and Her Trousseau" built around garments made from Vogue Patterns tomorrow and Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Jordan Marsh Company's Fashion Center.

Bay State Draft Calls Show No Increase

Draft calls for October and November show no increase over the past two months, officials of the Massachusetts Office of Selective Service said today. Men between 18 and 26 are filling 83 per cent of the induction demands.

Preinduction calls for men to be examined and placed in the required "pool" show a slight increase, the State Office explained as the proportion of men able to qualify for service becomes smaller in the older ages. While some local boards have called on the 26-to-38-year group to fill their quotas, the State Office said many in this age group are volunteers.

Registration Lagging In Boston Area

With only 10 days left for registering before voting registration offices close on Oct. 18, election officers in cities and towns in the Greater Boston area today said that in the majority of cases registrations are coming in slowly.

In Boston, about 2,000 persons are registering daily at City Hall and at designated centers in each of the 22 wards, but the number is not high, the Boston Election Commission said today. About 21,858 persons have registered since the primaries in Boston proper, making a total of 341,788 registrants, compared with a 1940 high of 390,000.

Importance Stressed

Commissioners in all cities and towns queried agreed on the importance of registering and the necessity of doing it early. They said that since this is one of the most important elections in the country's history it is imperative that people register to vote. Since election department staffs are cut down because of the war, it is all the more important to avoid the rush and crowds and to save time and work for registration offices by registering as early as possible.

In Brookline, 27,458 persons, or 1,893 more than at the time of the primaries in July, have registered to date as compared with the 1940 high of 30,000. Daily registrations may be made at the Town Hall and several evening registration periods have been arranged in different sections of the town.

Restricted Gas a Factor

Gas rationing was seen by Somerville's election department as one reason for lowered registrations this year. Although no up-to-date figures were available, the office expected that about 3,000 registrants in addition to the 43,640 listed at primary time, will have been signed up by closing hours on Oct. 18. About 50,000 persons registered in 1940 in Somerville.

In Belmont, 332 persons registered in one evening last month, a fairly heavy registration, and more are expected to register today and next Wednesday. Thus far a total of 13,586 persons have registered as compared with 15,208 in 1940.

Stephen Waterman

NORTH DANVILLE, Vt., Oct. 5—Stephen Waterman, of Washington, D. C., who passed on here at his summer home Monday, Oct. 2, was a noted architect. Designer of many beautiful homes and public buildings in Providence, he was the sixth generation of Watermans to settle in that city. He was graduated from Brown University in 1879.

Mr. Waterman was a member in the Providence Art Club, a Spanish War veteran, a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Army and Navy Club, and the Episcopal Church.

Two Bay State Men Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The War Department has announced that two Massachusetts men, previously reported as wounded in action, had passed on.

European Area

Krasinskas, Private Edward J., Worcester.

Mediterranean Area

Cohen, Private Maurice, Webster.

West Point, Annapolis Appointments

Appointment of nine Massachusetts youths as principals and alternates for United States Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis was announced today by Representative Christian A. Herter.

William H. Meenix of Jamaica Plain and Bruce A. Carpenter of Newton were appointed to Annapolis. Their alternates are Robert A. Coughlin of West Roxbury, Donald E. O'Callaghan of Newton Center and Charles Y. Chittick of Waban.

West Point appointee was Charles E. Cheever of Roxbury. Alternates for this appointment were Charles C. Stewart of Waban, Joseph A. Murphy of Brookline and Robert H. Penny of Newton Highlands, now serving in the Army.

Petition for Furloughs

Immediate furloughs for 15 Medford soldiers, originally with the 101st Engineer Regiment of the 26th "Yankee" Division, who have been on active duty in the South Pacific for "more than two and a half years," was asked in a petition to President Roosevelt and the War Department dispatched by wives, mothers, and friends of the veterans following a meeting in Medford last night.

Declaring that the "Lawrence Light Guard Auxiliary" is prepared to "go all the way until the 15 local soldiers get their rotation furloughs," Mrs. Elizabeth G. Farnum, President of the organization, added "we are going to get these boys home by Christmas."

D. F. C. Awards

Award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to 11 New England airmen serving in the Eighth Air Force was announced yesterday by the War Department.

Seven Massachusetts men are: First Lieut. Paul J. King, Andover; First Lieut. John C. Thompson, Williamansett; Second Lieut. Lionel J. Cusson, New Bedford; Technical Sergeant Frank A. Merlino, East Boston; Technical Sergeant Harold E. Reader, Somerville; Technical Sergeant Bliss P. Thayer, Swampscott, and Staff Sergeant Roy S. Morrison, Boston.

Technical Sergeant Edward N. Forto of Nashua is the New Hampshire man honored and Connecticut has three men on the list. They are Second Lieut. Ernest W. Black of East Granby, Staff Sergeants Michael G. Brennan of Stamford, and George W. Goodrow of Hartford.

War Activities of New England

Bostonian Gets Medal

Winning of the Bronze Star Medal for heroic action in the Italian campaign by First Lieut. John J. Allen of Boston, according to a field dispatch received today.

Lieutenant Allen distinguished himself in the drive on Rome while serving with the 85th "Custer" Division of the Fifth Army.

Waves Leave to Train

One hundred and fifteen New England women left Boston today for the United States Naval Training School in the Bronx, New York, having been sworn in as apprentice seamen.

For the trip to New York the group was divided into three platoons. Those in charge of these divisions were Miss Nellie Bachman of Dorchester, Miss Mary Backus of Lowell, and Miss Eleanor Blanchette of Lawrence. The WAVES included 56 women from the Greater Boston area.

Cordage Firm Wins 'E'

Outstanding war production has won the Army-Navy "E" for the North Plymouth plant of the Plymouth Cordage Company, according to an announcement yesterday from Lieut. Col. William P. Farnsworth, Boston Area Representative of the Air Technical Service Command.

Official ceremonies will be held in North Plymouth on Oct. 27. Notification came to the company in a letter from Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson. The company has produced great quantities of nylon rope used in towing invasion gliders.

Bay State Seamen Off

Eighteen Bay State seamen left this week for the officers school of the United States Maritime Service in New London, Conn. Equally divided, nine men will take the deck officer courses and nine will be in the engineering officer classes. All have had 14 months or more at sea on ocean-going vessels of 500 tons or more.

Commissioning of six Massachusetts men in the United States Merchant Marine also is announced by the Boston office. They are: Lieuts. Herbert N. Simmons of Boston, John M. Warren of Allston, and Ensigns Charles A. Hiltz of Dorchester, Edward A. St. Andre of Braintree, Elton Hanlon of Dorchester, and George W. Cushman of Malden.

Probation for Boy In Theft of Checks

After admitting the theft of pay and expense account checks amounting to more than $1,300 "to buy clothes and entertain girl friends," a 17-year-old boy employed in the mailing room of the Office of Price Administration offices at 55 Tremont Street, Boston, was placed on probation until he reaches the age of 21 by Judge George C. Sweeney at a hearing in the Judge's lobby in the Federal Building.

By direction of the Judge, probation officers are to recover five suits of clothes, a $150 wrist watch, topcoat, overcoat and other articles which the youth bought from proceeds of 23 checks. The articles are to be turned into cash to be paid back to the Government. If the boy gets a job in a defense plant, he must make restitution weekly to the full amount, the Judge ordered.

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Tito's Demands Strain Italian Relations

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In his recent speech, made on the second anniversary of the "Dalmatian Brigade," Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) reportedly demanded that Italy should surrender Istria, Trieste, Fiume, and part of the province of Gorizia to Yugoslavia.

Thus, the present trend of Italo-Yugoslav relations points to growing tension between the two nations during the postwar period, particularly as much more is at stake than merely Italian or Yugoslav territorial aspirations.

It has been known for a long time that Russian plans regarding the western boundary-line of the Soviet sphere of influence envisaged a line running from the Baltic (Stettin) to the Adriatic Sea (Trieste).

As the Italian language review Il Mondo, published in New York, pointed out recently, the "Italian cities of the Venezia Giulia can either be the extreme outposts of Occidental civilization toward the Slav world which surrounds them, or they may become bridgeheads of the Slav world toward the Mediterranean and the Occident."

In point of fact, this Italian-Yugoslav border region is an excellent political barometer of political trends in Central and Southeastern Europe and of the relative strength of German, Italian, and Slav influences there.

Pan-Slav Slogans

Today, however, the whole region, after an interlude of Italian rule during the past two decades, is again under the influence of pan-German political aspirations, although there is every indication that pan-German catchwords will soon give way to pan-Slav slogans.

When the Germans occupied Venezia Giulia after the Italian surrender last September, they seized the opportunity to transform their already strong economic grip on that region into complete political domination and Germanization.

After Austria had succumbed to German pressure in 1938, with Czechoslovakia following suit in 1939, the port of Trieste was practically lost to the Italians. From then on, the Reich controlled approximately 80 per cent of Trieste's trade. In July, 1939, moreover, the Italian Government granted the Germans a "free zone" in Trieste.

More Changes

Italy's entry into the war in June, 1940, brought further changes. Istria became the main Axis supply center for Greece, Southern Italy, Crete and the numerous Axis-held islands in the Aegean Sea. Airfields were built, and German engineers were in charge of Trieste's "industrial suburb" of Monfalcone. Pola was transformed into Germany's most important submarine base in the Mediterranean.

In September, 1943, the Reich ousted practically the entire Italian administration of Venezia Giulia, replacing it by a German "Gauleiter." Mussolini attempted to appoint Italian prefects and mayors, but the Germans would have none of it and named their own local "Quislings." Mussolini's Prefect in Trieste was forced to leave the city to avoid being arrested by the Germans. When a prominent Trieste Fascist went to see Mussolini to discuss the situation with him, the latter reportedly shrugged his shoulders and told his visitor that there was nothing he could do.

Today there is an almost complete news blackout regarding conditions in Venezia Giulia, as the region is very far from the Swiss-Italian border where such frontier towns as Chiasso, Brissago, and several others serve as observation posts in regard to news from German-held Italy.

Trieste Germanized

The little news that is available indicates that Trieste has been almost completely Germanized. Two dailies are published there: the Deutsche Adria Zeitung and the Italian language Piccolo. The legislation of Mussolini's "Social Republic" is not recognized; only Italian laws that were in force before September, 1943.

It appears that Trieste has abolished all street names reminiscent of the House of Savoy, replacing them by old political names dating back to Austro-Hungarian times.

German correspondents writing from Trieste stress the fact that Trieste is the only large Italian city where the foreigner can talk German without difficulties.

They claim that "things move quicker there than anywhere else in Italy," apparently because so many people in that predominantly Italian city understand German. The German Transocean News Agency has stated that all war legislation is rigorously observed in Trieste, but forgot to add that a few weeks ago an enormous "black market" concern was discovered there with cloth, skins, hundreds of sewing machines, typewriters and other merchandise.

Law and Order Preserved

The so-called "Black Brigades" of the neo-Fascist Party do not exist in Trieste. Law and order is being preserved by the Land Service. All men in offices belonging to the year classes 1914 to 1926 have been called up to fill the ranks of the Land Service still more. Its members wear field gray or a green uniform.

The German Supreme Commissar has introduced measures akin to those in Germany regarding all labor matters. There are many women workers, and even the street-car drivers are women.

The Germans assert that civilian life flourishes and business prospers although all overseas trade has ceased. Cafes on the Piazza dell'Unità in Trieste are said to be thronged with people and to outdo each other with their bands.

However, life in Istria does not appear to be so pleasant after all. Trieste, Fiume and Pola have been bombed a number of times. Two weeks ago the Germans reportedly ordered the population of Pola to evacuate the city. The German command claims that they have made all preparations to meet possible Allied landings on the Istrian peninsula.

Croat Navy

"Four weeks ago they put into service the first units of the "Croat Navy." To add insult to injury—at least from the Italian standpoint—the ceremony took place in the Port of Trieste. It was attended by the German commanding general on the sea, Admiral Lietzmann, the commander of the Adriatic zone, General of Mountain Units Hübner.

Despite German protective measures, railway lines are frequently cut by partisan detachments. Civilians, therefore, are forbidden to go very near to the railway lines, unless they are provided with a special permit by the German military authorities which is valid for crossings "in especially marked places."

A German correspondent just returned from a tour in the Trieste-Fiume-Pola triangle reports that "tank barriers, barbed wire and other defenses" characterize the streets and railways of Istria, but adds that life is as normal as in peacetime.

Significantly enough, his description hints that this military preparedness has been occasioned by the activities of the partisans.

Terrorist Bands

The Germans have been forced to admit that "terrorist bands" are an acute internal danger, although they claim that partisan activities have decreased, even in the most remote parts of the wooded and rocky areas.

German reports indicate that the German, Italian, Slovene, and Croat security formations have not been able to suppress the partisans.

According to latest reports, Gorizia has been taken by Italian and Yugoslav Partisans, and a general strike has paralyzed all industrial activities in Trieste.

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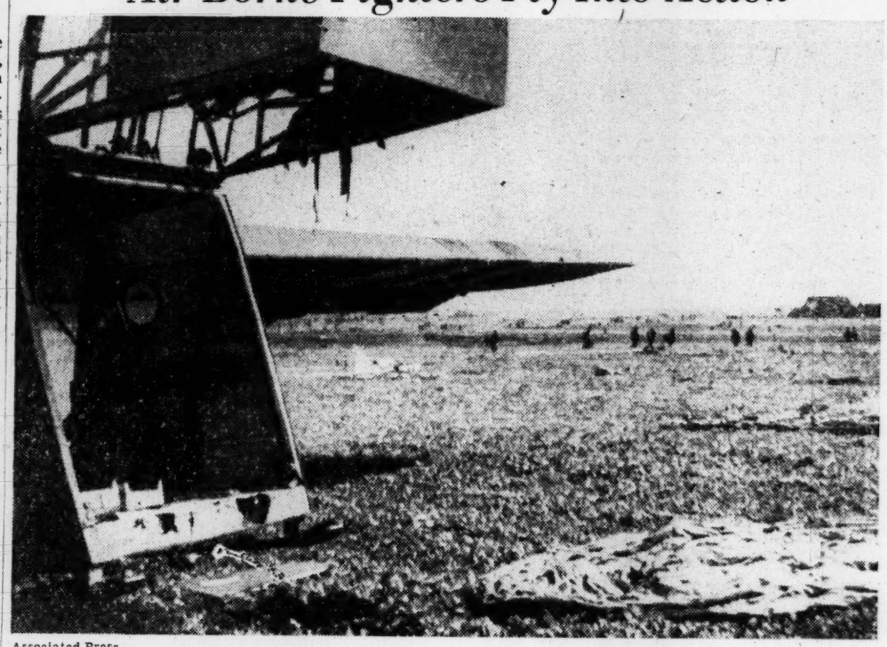

Associated Press

Highly Trained British Troops on Tough Assignment

Glider-borne British troops of the First Allied Air-Borne Army land in Holland and are seen in the distance, beneath the wing of a glider, gathering to go into action.

German Soldier Desertions Now Cause Little Surprise

The crushing defeats suffered in the West and the hopeless military position of Germany have resulted in a serious desertion problem for the Wehrmacht. The following is the first of two articles dealing with this interesting and significant development in detail.

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 5—German deserters are on the increase behind the German lines. According to some deserters who have succeeded in escaping to Switzerland, the tendency toward desertion in the German Army has greatly increased in recent weeks as a result of the defeats in France and the stiff fighting in German border regions.

One Gestapo official in Friedrichshaven recently estimated that there were "thousands" of German soldiers slinking about Germany without proper papers, shirking military duties.

Although the energetic action of the Nazi Party and military authorities prevented a catastrophe at Cologne, the attitude of soldiers toward the question of desertion is quite different from what it was in 1940-41.

Desertion is now an almost daily occurrence. Soldiers talk about it as though it were a matter of course, an attitude which would have been unthinkable three years ago.

Stories Passed Around

Cases of soldiers who had been caught, or whose parents had been punished because they deserted, are passed from one person to another.

One young soldier in Württemburg lived with his parents in a farmhouse for 14 days. When an official came to get him for returning home without leave, he was in his bedroom not yet fully dressed. He asked for permission to continue dressing, took a pistol out of a drawer instead of his clothes, and shot the official.

In a farm near Cologne, a couple was taken away and shot "for aiding the desertion" of their son. The evidence was the son's military clothes found in the farmhouse.

Many more German soldiers would like to desert than actually do. Desertion requires considerable initiative and preparation if it is to be successful.

Desertion to the Allied armies means a prison camp. Desertion in Germany means to hide in big cities or forests. Desertion to a neutral country is not easy.

Hard to Get Equipment

One deserter stated that he constantly talked about deserting with a comrade, made complicated plans, but that his comrade never did his share of collecting the needed equipment. Hence he struck off alone.

One deserter received a hospital pass to Nancy while that city was still in German hands. Instead of going to a hospital he spent over a week equipping himself with three revolvers, one bicycle lamp, a food rucksack and hand grenades which he stole or bought from other soldiers there.

One of the chief difficulties in a flight back to Germany or to a neutral country is to have the proper papers. On vital roads in France there is a guard every five or ten miles checking the papers of soldiers.

Escaped as a Scout

The problem is how to get around these barriers. One deserter coming through the Vosges met a guard 30 miles outside Colmar.

He was riding a bicycle. Just then a transport column of soldiers approached in trucks. So the deserter told the guard he was just an advance scout for the column and that the column leader had his papers. Then when the column came along he jumped on the rear of the last truck and passed the barrier as a member of the troop.

Inside Germany all trains are checked by a train guard. It is also forbidden for Germans to travel except for business closely connected with the war.

Special permission is required for private trips. And each traveler must carry a form on which must be written the place of departure, the place of arrival, persons being visited, and the purpose of the trip.

No Vacations Given

In the present crisis no vacations are being given to German soldiers. Hence a soldier traveling in uniform attracts attention for he can only travel if he is sent on an official mission.

For this he must have a written order with an official military stamp signed by the chief of his military unit, giving the name of the soldier, his destination, and a plea to officials to grant him all aid possible, designating exactly which trains he must take. If he misses the train or if the train is late, the station master must write this on his pass and sign it.

One hazard for a German deserter is the attitude of the people through whose territory he must pass. In France along the German border and in the Vosges where battles are now raging the forests are full of Partisans called "terrorists" by the Germans.

These Partisans love to pick off lone German soldiers nor would a lone deserter be able to convince a Partisan that he was deserting. One deserter who came down to Alsace from the Epinal region described a lively revolver duel with a Partisan whom he finally killed.

Uttering a shout to feign injury, he then shot the Partisan who came to plunder. In Alsace he found active aid. A member of air defense in Colmar immediately spotted him as a deserter, offered him a bunk in the barracks of the air defense police, and offered him clothes and money to help him get into Switzerland.

G. I. 'Touched' by Wire

CAMP ROBERTS, Calif., Oct. 5 (AP)—Notified by the telegraph office he had a collect telegram waiting, a financially embarrassed sergeant borrowed the $1.30 due to read this message from his wife: "Please send $10 home immediately."

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U. S. Wage-Level Rise Topic of Probe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—A congressional inquiry into the advisability of raising the nation's minimum wage level from 40 to 65 cents an hour was announced Oct. 4 by Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida.

Senator Pepper, chairman of a Special Senate Labor Subcommittee, said he would call labor, business and Government officials for hearings beginning next Wednesday.

His own resolution, asserting that "it is the sense of the Congress that a straight-time hourly rate of 65 cents per hour is the minimum below which the National War Labor Board shall consider any wage rate substandard" is the basis for the inquiry.

Saying President Roosevelt had given the War Labor Board authority "to correct substandards of living," Senator Pepper added that there is a need for a new definition of what constitutes wages so low as to curtail production and "undermine the health and strength of the nation."

Eastern Lines File Caribbean Flights

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—A proposed schedule of daily round trips between Miami, Tampa, New Orleans, and Texas points to Mexico, Havana, and the Panama Canal Zones, was submitted to the Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday by Eastern Airlines.

It was the third day of testimony by the eastern line at the Board's hearing on postwar Latin-American air routes. Daily flights to the Caribbean and Central America were outlined in exhibits, submitted after Eastern's decision not to seek routes on the South American Continent.

The airline said its proposed Latin-American routes probably could not be operated economically at fares of less than six cents a mile, with an additional 25 per cent charge on sleeper routes.

Estimated fares submitted by the Line: New Orleans-Havana, $39; Miami-Havana, $14; Washington-Havana, $68; New York-Havana, $80; New Orleans-Mexico City, $56; Houston-Mexico City, $45.52; New York-Mexico City, $122, and Boston-Mexico City, $132.

Allies Bar Escape Routes To Fleeing Axis Criminals

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill stated yesterday in the House of Commons "that Hitler, Göring, Goebbels and Himmler were on the British list of war criminals, though he could not say anything about the United Nations list at the present time," reported the London radio.

Mr. Churchill also told a questioner that it should not be assumed that the procedure of trial will necessarily be adopted in the case of Hitler and his colleagues.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 5—Hitler and other chief criminals of Nazi Germany will not escape punishment. Allied control of movement out of Europe will close all bolt-holes.

These categoric assurances by Britain's Lord Chancellor, Viscount Simon came just after Moscow Radio had been reporting Nazi leaders already were escaping by submarine to South America.

Lord Simon's statement that all holes have been closed isn't taken exactly literally here.

In these days of long-distance air and under-sea travel, doubtless individual leaders could go any place at any time. But Lord Simon's statement has helped to reassure the public here that there will be no door left wide open for a general exodus of the Nazis with their loot.

To Seek Out Criminals

Moreover, the Lord Chancellor made it clear that the United States, Russia, and Britain stand by their earlier Moscow declaration to seek out and bring to justice Nazi war criminals no matter where they may hide.

Meanwhile, Premier Eamon de Valera, across the Irish Channel, was being pressed for a statement on Eire's policy on harboring escaped Axis criminals. Premier de Valera replied he would give his answer in a week or two.

Other neutral countries like Switzerland, Turkey, Sweden, and Argentina have already barred their doors to Nazi fugitives. But Moscow Radio, as if to hasten the complete closing of the net around Germany, is reporting Nazi leaders escaping by submarine to South America.

Tension Relieved

The cheering, which is customarily sedate in the House of Lords, loudly greeted Lord Simon's statement, and reflects some relief from the concern which has been growing in Britain over Allied plans for handling war criminals.

The Anglo-American net for catching the war-guilty appeared to the British public to be designed for catching minnows and letting the sharks go free.

Public skepticism reached a high peak when it was revealed that the names of Hitler, Himmler, Göring, and Goebbels didn't figure on the list drawn up by the United Nations' War Crimes Commission. It is also clear in London that the personnel of this Commission was thoroughly dissatisfied with their terms of reference.

They felt lost in a maze of international law while what the public of the United Nations was demanding was some simple, quick formula for dealing with Hitler and his gang.

Issue Explained

In this debate in the House of Lords the British Government suddenly came under strong pressure on the war-crimes issue. Lord Simon explained that the lesser criminals are having their particular ill deeds examined by the War Crimes Commission. But the Commission is not concerned with the top criminals, for they will be subject to the direct decision of Allied policy.

Their fate, said the Lord Chancellor, is quite as much a political football as a juridical issue.

He declared, "There is no ground for thinking the Allied policy in regard to lesser war criminals will allow the arch criminals who have inspired and directed endless infamies in this war to escape their proper fate."

"To my mind the public conscience would be outraged if we devoted ourselves to the punishment of those who perpetrated outrages as servants of the master criminals and didn't concern ourselves with appropriate steps to be taken against the master criminals themselves."

Up to United Nations

Lord Simon stressed that the decision on major Nazi criminals must be a United Nations' one and not by any one government.

Of the risk of Nazi leaders escaping, he said, "The Allies have addressed the sternest warnings to neutrals and assurances have been given by one after another that they will not receive Axis war criminals. The latest case of immediate interest is Argentina.

"The Argentine Government who are well aware of the British Government's attitude and recently gave us a definite assurance that in no event will persons accused of war crimes be allowed to enter Argentine territory and that such persons will not be allowed to create capital deposits or to acquire property of any kind in their territory.

"The British Government have welcomed these assurances. Nevertheless, the British Government will continue to use every means in their power to satisfy themselves that the guilty Nazis and their loot shall not be able to reach Argentina or any other destination outside of Europe.

"All measures of control at our disposal are being used to keep a check on the movements of such persons and their property and use is being made of our system of passenger and crew control to insure that they shall not succeed in escaping overseas."

Eden Gives View

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, told a questioner in the House of Commons yesterday "that Nazi crimes against anti-Nazis in Germany could not be considered war crimes, and therefore could not be dealt with on the same footing."

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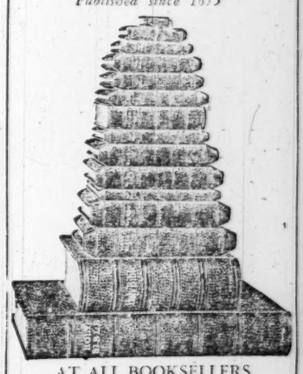

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French Policy Under Strong Left Pressure

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The French Communists, although represented by two of their party members in the French Provisional Government, are increasingly opposing its policy.

They are preparing to take over should the de Gaulle regime fail to come up to the expectations of the French workers.

So far the French Communist Party has restrained itself from open opposition to the government, but the Communist press contains many hardly veiled attacks against it.

Previous bickering between the Committee of National Liberation in Algiers and the Communist representatives already had given a foretaste of what was to come as soon as metropolitan France was liberated.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle eventually got the Communists to participate in the Government on his conditions. He picked out among the Communist leaders those whom he considered as predominantly patriotic Frenchmen and gave them only ministries of minor political importance. However, the Communist Party leaders expressed publicly their discontent with the Communist share in the Government.

Position of Communists

Today, the Communists feel strong enough to put increased pressure on the French regime. They claim—probably justly—to be the strongest single party in France, although they may be still far from obtaining a majority of votes in the coming elections.

During the last French elections in 1936, the French Communists received 17 per cent of all votes and sent 72 deputies to the Chamber of Deputies. Their strength may have increased by now to 30 or 35 per cent of the electorate. The Party claims that their participation and their influence on the Government should be in relation to their popular support.

Communist clamors have become particularly loud because, owing to the military situation and the breakdown of communications, the French Provisional Government is more or less isolated in Paris and has only irregular contacts with the French provinces.

René Pleven, French Minister of Colonies, protested in a public statement against "rumors on the part of conscious or inconscious agents of the Fifth Column" pretending that the Government represented only Paris and not France.

To Set Up Contacts

He assured that "regular contact between Paris and the provinces would soon be established."

The Paris region, however, has always been a hotbed of Communist activities, sending not less than 42 of a total of 72 Communists to the Parliament.

Communist propaganda is very shrewdly profiting by the discontent recent decisions of the French Government has aroused among large groups of the population. They are strongly critical of the Government's recent move to incorporate the French Forces of the Interior into the regular French Army.

They reproach the Government with having broken the back of the most powerful and most active political force in France. There can be little doubt that this decision was partly taken to weaken the Communist grip on the French local administration.

Policies Attacked

In many provincial centers Communist-inspired Resistance forces had set up a kind of independant local authorities which influenced or even superceded the officials appointed by the Central Government.

However, the main effort of Communist attacks is directed against the economic policy of the Government which it declares is moving too slowly toward nationalization and socialization of French key industries.

The Communists declare that Government action is impeded by the presence of conservative representatives in the Cabinet and that drastic measures are necessary to rid France of "the powers of money."

How successful Communist propaganda has been in this regard is indicated by the fact that their criticism is supported by the Socialist and other left wing press.

The increasingly impetuous attacks from the left are weakening the position of the new regime which is already struggling against enormous odds. The de Gaulle Government fears that too radical changes in the economic setup might compromise its hopes of speedy recovery of the French economy and might also handicap the relations with the Anglo-Saxon powers.

Task Difficult

The task of the new French regime is far from easy.

Whether or not a showdown between the French regime and its Communist allies is forthcoming, depends greatly on the condition of living conditions inside France. The Communists will certainly not hesitate to derive the largest possible profit of any popular unrest in France.

On the other hand, Communist links with Moscow where Maurice Thorez, the outstanding French Communist leader is still living, make it unlikely that the French Communists will undertake any action which might endanger the Allied and the French war effort against Hitler Germany.

Chow Pause Before Assembling for Attack

Associated Press

British Units Preparing to Smash Into Germany

British armor and infantry units pause for food as they assemble near the German border in preparation for an attack

Nazi Plane Plants In Mines Captured

By the Associated Press

Algrange, France, Oct. 4

The sweep of Allied armor across France interrupted German efforts to convert French iron ore mines in this area into elaborate bombproof factories, one of which at Algrange was almost ready to start turning out 1,000 Messerschmitt fighter planes a month.

In this particular mine alone the Americans captured 300 tons of sheet aluminum, along with millions of dollars' worth of equipment crated and stacked. Additional hundreds of tons of materials, still to be inventoried, were found in another mine at near-by Fontoy.

The Germans decamped in a hurry after a fake evacuation order put through by the FFI and left behind blueprints of the Algrange plant calling for its completion by Oct. 20.

Australia and Tasmania Join In Plan for Aluminum Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 5—A new £3,000,000 aluminum ingot production industry will be established in Australia to help solve one of the most critical of the country's wartime shortages.

Because Australia cannot afford to be short of this vital metal again, the Federal Government has decided to guard against such a possibility by the establishment of this industry on home soil for the first time.

Preliminary steps now have been completed. An agreement has been made between the Commonwealth Government and the Government of Tasmania under which each shares equally in providing the initial £3,000,000 to start the industry. A ratifying bill has been formally brought before the House of Representatives by Supply Minister John A. Beasley.

Twofold Purpose

According to Mr. Beasley a twofold need will be met by the new industry—in any future war Australia will be assured of an ample supply of aluminum ingots produced within its borders, and after the war, it will not only be able to fill its own peacetime commercial needs, but will also find a market for the surplus within the Pacific area.

However, it is the danger arising from wartime shortage of ingots even more than the desire to establish a new industry that has influenced the Government's decision.

With no local production, and with war industries making heavy demands for supplies aluminum has been one of the worst of Australia's wartime problems.

Australian needs were met by the importation from Canada, but the availability of supplies and delivery remained matters of uncertainty.

Large Deposits Found

In fact, early in 1942 60,000 Boy Scouts in every city, town and village in Australia was enlisted to collect tens of thousands of old aluminum pots and pans to help make up the supply.

The discovery four years ago by four young students of Sydney Technical College that aluminum could be made from Australian clay and bauxite opened the way for today's developments. There are large deposits of bauxite in New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania.

Various proposals were put to the Government and certain private companies considered entering the field, but nothing developed. The major difficulty was in obtaining plant facilities and many also had doubts as to whether the local product could compete in the price field with that from overseas.

Cheap Power in Tasmania

Those difficulties and doubts now have been removed, at least to the Government's satisfaction. Decision to locate the industry in Tasmania has been influenced by the fact that this little island state has harnessed its lakes and rivers for hydroelectric power more efficiently than any of the larger states, and thus can guarantee cheap power.

Mr. Beasley, in emphasizing the importance of cheap electricity, told representatives when he brought down the ratifying bill that each 0.1 penny per electricity unit meant the addition of about £10 per ton to the cost of metals.

Tasmania, Mr. Beasley added, would generate the power required at exactly the same price as that available to large aluminum smelters in North America, namely, 0.1 penny per unit.

Incidentally, Mr. Beasley is determined the new industry will not be drawn into any world cartel. His bill specifically prevents such an eventuality.

Passage Seems Assured

There is already a certain amount of opposition outside of Parliament to the Government's plan, but with solid majorities in each Chamber the bill seems assured of passage.

Chief criticism has come from metal industries, representatives of which suggest not only that the Government will find it can't produce at a competitive price, but will also find itself committed to other phases of the industry which will increase its outlay to at least £7,000,000.

Moreover, it is argued that there is at present more aluminum in the world than there is use for, and production here will only add to an unwanted surplus.

Marine Furlough Denied at Lejeune

CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C., Oct. 5 (AP)—The public relations office of the Marine Corps base at Camp Lejeune said Oct. 4 that a request by Pfc. Boyd C. Borgstrom of Tremonton, Utah, for an emergency furlough had been denied.

The office said Private Borgstrom had already had 71 furlough days this year. He reported here Sept. 30 after completing a 41-day furlough and on Oct. 1 requested an emergency furlough on the grounds that his family had received official word that another brother, Rulon, was missing in action.

Camp authorities said they denied the request because Private Borgstrom had already been granted a 14-day extension of his furlough when he reported that his family had not received word from Rulon in six weeks.

Three other brothers, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Alben Borgstrom, have been killed in action. The Borgstroms have asked Marine Corps officials to give Boyd a discharge so he can return to the farm.

The public relations office said Boyd Borgstrom had made no comment concerning a discharge and that he felt Camp Lejeune authorities had treated him fairly in denying his request for a further temporary furlough.

UNRRA and Yugoslav Rift Due to Be Ironed Out Soon

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 5—It is still undecided under what arrangements United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration assistance shall be extended to needy Yugoslavia, but UNRRA authorities here are confident any existing misunderstanding between the great Allied relief organization and the Yugoslav Committee of Liberation will be cleared up soon.

The Liberation Committee has just tossed a monkey wrench in the machinery by declining, through the Free Yugoslav Radio, all UNRRA assistance on the grounds that it is unable to agree on methods proposed for distribution of supplies in Yugoslavia. The Partisan committee contends that UNRRA officials were planning their organization and its workers would do all the distribution work.

UNRRA officials today denied this, pointing out that it would be in direct violation of the Atlantic City by laws which specify that distribution shall be undertaken by the national authorities concerned, and normal channels used to the maximum extent wherever possible.

Views on Refusal

In political quarters, the Yugoslav Liberation Committee's radioed-refusal of UNRRA aid is interpreted in the light of continued rivalry between Marshal Tito's (Josip Broz) Partisan committee and the formal Yugoslav Government of Dr. Ivan Subasic for control of the postwar affairs of that country. Some officials of the liberated nations seem to feel that postwar relief should be used as a reward to faithful Partisans and, by withholding, to punish groups which, although pro-Allied, have not actively co-operated with Partisan guerrilla bodies.

UNRRA officials have continually stressed that the Allied relief authority must insist that relief supplies to Yugoslavia, Greece, or any other country, must go to all sections of the territory and not be used as an instrument, either for punishing poltiical rivals or for building up the prestige of acting regimes.

Interference Reported

Reports from Greece have contended that certain Partisan groups are interfering with Red Cross assistance in this fashion, even at the risk of plunging large districts into starvation as a result of their interference.

As far as Yugoslavia is concerned, competent officials here declare they have never attached any strings beyond the usual provision for equality of treatment in their negotiations with Yugoslavia.

It can be safely assumed that the Allied relief organization expects that the bulk of distribution of supplies and rehabilitation work inside Yugoslavia will be carried out by Yugoslav officials, and probably a great many will be those appointed by the National Committee of Liberation.

Hence, it is contended here that rejection of UNRRA aid, as stated by this Committee's recent radiocast is the result of a misunderstanding, traceable possibly to the distance separating the committee and the Partisan station from other parties negotiating.

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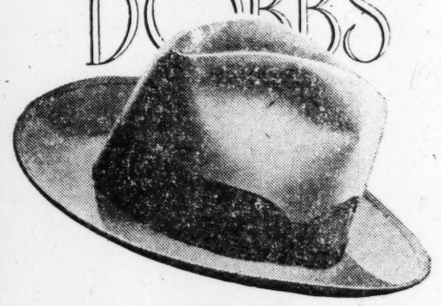

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British Invade Greece by Sea and Air

Continued from Page 1

which RAF Spitfires already are operating in support of the effort to drive out or destroy German garrisons.

The Allied Command, announcing the invasion, said landing forces had made contact with the enemy both in Greece and neighboring southern Albania, where other units went ashore 10 days ago.

There appeared a strong possibility the operations might swiftly end German rule throughout the Balkans.

There was no immediate report on the extent of German resistance at Patrai, Greece's third largest port, or elsewhere, but the Germans recently were said to have three divisions on the Greek mainland as well as other elements evacuated from Crete and the Aegean Islands.

All these have been reported ready to flee northward on a moment's notice to escape the jaws of a great trap closing in on the whole Balkans with Russians advancing from the east and Allied forces with Patriot support striking from the west.

The landing forces were believed to be of small size compared with the major invasions of Africa, Sicily, Italy, and France.

In Albania, the Allied forces were attempting to cut enemy communications around the port of Sarande, supply base for the German garrison of the strongly defended island of Corfu (Kerkyra).

British parachute troops struck the first blow in Greece. They quickly seized an airfield on the Peloponnesus from which Spitfires were operating before the landings from the sea began. Air-transport planes carried in other troops. By the night of Sept. 3, the invaders were entering Patrai, a city of 61,000 on the northern shore of the Peloponnesus, 112 miles west of Athens.

The parachute troops and seaborne units were given a joyful welcome by the Greek natives who in more than two years of stern German rule have suffered severely from food shortages.

The Allies already have promised essential foods and medical supplies to the country, which for six months in 1940-41 fought an attacking Italian army to a standstill and might have pushed it into the sea but for a German drive across the Balkans.

Lending support to the invaders, Mustangs from the United States 15th Air Force swarmed over the Kalamaki, Tatoi and Elevsis airdromes in the Athens area, destroying several grounded enemy planes but meeting no air opposition.

Rain on All Fronts Puts Curb on Allies

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 5

Autumn rains are increasing the difficulties confronting all Allied fighting men on the Western Front, the Eastern Front, and in Italy—and the first snows are not far away.

Along the northern flank in France and the Low Countries, where the mud of Flanders still is a byword 27 years after World War I, rains turn the land into quagmires.

The Allied armies in Italy can expect heavy snows in about a month.

On the Eastern Front, the Russians can expect the Polish plains to turn into a bog in short order. The first hard frosts normally come in December.

Intermittent snow, rain, and thaws continue for about six weeks on the northern end of the Russian front before the ground hardens sufficiently for large-scale operations.

Eastern Front:

Soviet Forces Near Belgrade

Russian armored spearheads advanced upon the rail junction of Pancevo, a city of 22,000 less than nine miles northeast of Belgrade, and front dispatches indicated that the Yugoslav Capital may fall in a matter of hours.

The German position in all of the Belgrade area was declared untenable. The Russians have a big encircling maneuver ready to put into effect if the enemy tries to dig in.

Closing in from the captured towns of Banatska Kraljevicco, 15 miles northeast of Belgrade, and Debilyacha, 18 miles to the north, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's forces cleared two rail lines leading to Pancevo and aimed toward gutting the main railway running northwest from the Capital—major remaining rail escape route for the bulk of the German forces on the Balkan Peninsula.

Led by Yugoslav Partisan scouts, Marshal Malinovsky's troops advanced 27 miles in 24 hours in taking Debilyacha. The official Russian communiqué described it as "a headlong advance."

A companion Russian offensive southwest of Turnu Severin and 100 miles southeast of Belgrade, however, ran into stiffer resistance. This resistance was reported faltering under the blows of Russians in front and Partisan detachments deep in the rear.

The Oct. 4 Russian communiqué, making the first official comment on the union of Russian troops with Partisan forces first reported Oct. 2 by Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), said that in that sector the united forces were fighting "for the annihilation" of the Germans.

Meanwhile, the German Radio reported an estimated 100,000 Russian troops had invaded the big Estonian Island of Saare (Osel) lying at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga. Capture of the 1,010-square-mile land mass, largest off the Estonian coast, would help block any seaward escape of Germans besieged in Riga.

At the same time, the German News Agency's military commentator, Col. Ernst von Hammer, said in a radiocast that 12 to 14 Russian divisions had opened a new offensive in the Siaulai area, 80 miles northeast of the East Prussian city of Tilsit.

Neither of these reports has been confirmed in Moscow.

Western Front:

British Gain Near Arnhem

Heavy fighting flared along the Nijmegen-Arnhem corridor as British infantry attacked in several sectors, gaining a mile in one place in a westward advance toward the German frontier.

Below these sectors, American tanks and infantry advanced more than a mile through the shattered fixed defenses of the West Wall at Ubach and captured the town of Beggendorf, which the Germans had attempted to turn into an anchor of a backstop line.

Widening their wedge, the Yanks, also captured Kerkrade on the Dutch-German border. Kerkrade, on the south side of the wedge, is two miles southwest of Merkstein and five miles north of Aachen.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army scored the gains in a fiercely rising battle in which the Germans massed their biggest artillery concentrations of the Western Front. Three heavy armored counterthrusts were turned back, and front-line dispatches said a major tank battle was developing.

Beggendorf is more than a mile beyond Ubach, and its capture placed the Americans astride the Aachen-Geilenkirchen road and within 1½ miles of the main road out of Aachen, the highway to Gladbach. The town is three miles from the nearest point of the Dutch border and about four miles from the general line of the frontier.

An Associated Press dispatch from the sector said Allied tanks in numbers were now back of the original Siegfried Line and were churning out east and southeast on hardening ground to exploit an infantry break-through begun two days ago.

The tanks were coming up against earth works hastily thrown up as a secondardy defense, the dispatch said. The Germans were fighting from behind huge slag piles in this mining area, dubbed "Little Pittsburgh" by the Doughboys.

The Germans, with at least 55 pillboxes smashed in their main fortifications, were now trying to stop the American push with mobile guns instead of fixed batteries, it was said.

Dempsey Mounts 6-Mile-Wide Drive

Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's main attack eastward was launched on a six-mile front from south of Arnhem and only about two miles from the famous bridge for which the British 1st Air-Borne Division had battled in vain. It was aimed in the direction of Pannerdensch, eight miles southeast of Arnhem and the same distance northeast of Nijmegen. Pannerdensch is only about two miles from the German border north of Kleve and is at the fork of the Waal and Neder Ryn Rivers. The stiff opposition limited the advance to about a mile.

Farther south, Allied armor attacking from the eastern side of the Nijmegen corridor near Venray advanced several miles from Meijel, established a front along the Nooren Canal north of Venlo, and fought forward slowly across marshy land from Overloon.

Almost directly east of Nijmegen, Allied infantry and artillery broke up a German concentration in the Reichswald, south of Kleve, where the enemy was preparing another counterattack.

West of the corridor, an advance of eight miles was made in a northwesterly direction by British troops on a 10-mile front south of Tilburg, and troops of the Canadian army advancing from the other direction, the southwest, approached to within five miles of Tilburg.

However, the Germans launched a surprise counterattack against Polish troops in the latter area, around Barrle Nassau, eight miles southwest of Tilburg, which forced the Allies to give ground temporarily. A British attack westward just below Arnhem reached the area around the village of Elden, about two miles southwest of Arnhem.

Farther west, the Canadians cleaned up the fort area north of Antwerp and ended a weird week-long battle of the suburbs in which German artillery in northern port districts periodically harassed Allied control of the Belgian port.

To the south, one of the strangest battles of the war developed amid gunfire and the smoke of fire grenades and burning oil at Fort Driant, key bastion to Metz. Doughboys of the American Third Army held the surface and the Nazi garrison fought with desperation in the maze of underground defenses.

Capture of the fort was announced prematurely at Supreme Headquarters Oct. 4 on the basis of information from front-line headquarters before the full tenacity of the German stand was known.

Now it is a touch-and-go fight, with the Americans holding on grimly under crossfire from flanking forces and sniping from German trap-door gun positions.

Italy:

Yanks Gain Mile On Bologna Road

American troops of the Fifth Army drove a mile forward against violent fire from reinforced and hastily entrenched Germans on the bitterly contested road to Bologna to within 14 miles of that great communications center.

The Doughboys seized a ridge just north of La Selva, five miles east of Highway 65 at Loiano.

Finland:

Nazis Driven From 2 Towns

Finnish troops, pushing the Germans back along a line north of the Finnish "waist," have captured Rannu and Sima and approached close to Livojaervi, a Helsinki communiqué announced.

East of Kemi, however, the Germans received reinforcements, and compelled the Finns to fall back slightly from their attack on that port near the tip of the Gulf of Bothnia.

Air Over Europe:

1,100 U. S. Planes Blast Nazi Bases

Upward of 1,100 American heavy bombers beat at four airfields in northwest Germany near Munster, from which Nazi planes have been operating in increasing strength over the Siegfried Line, and hammered freight yards at Cologne and Rheine which feed the front.

British heavy bombers attacked Wilhelmshaven and reconnaissance flights showed that their dike-breaching exploit at Walcheren Island on Oct. 3 already had inundated 25 of its 100 square miles, guarding the approaches to Antwerp.

The airfields attacked were at Handorf, Lippstadt, Paderborn, and Loddenheide. Photographs had showed the runways crowded with planes which had been forced out of France and Belgium by Allied advances. Some were new jet-propelled fighters, a few of which were encountered Oct. 5.

Fighters escorting the bombers destroyed 15 German planes on the ground.

Air Over Pacific:

New Borneo Raid Reported by Tokyo

The Japanese Domei news agency reports that a strong formation of American bombers raided Balikpapan, major Nipponese oil center on Borneo on Oct. 3.

In reporting a previous raid by 60 Liberators, Gen. Douglas MacArthur had described Balikpapan as "the most lucrative strategic target in the Pacific."

The Japanese radiocast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said "about 40 large enemy aircraft" made the raid Oct. 3. It claimed six were shot down and made the usual assertion that "only slight damage" was caused.

This would be the sixth raid of the war and the second in strong force on Balikpapan, which General MacArthur indicated would be pounded until its production capacity has been knocked out, depriving Japan of its "most important source of aviation gasoline and lubricating oils."

Meanwhile, ship-hunting Allied planes, which sank more than 200 ocean-going vessels in September, began October impressively by hitting 11 more as Tokyo Radio spoke frankly of a shipping shortage.

A communiqué by General MacArthur and one at Pearl Harbor by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported the sinking or severe damaging of 11 supply vessels in raids reaching to within 615 miles of Tokyo. The raids occurred during the first three days of this month.

China:

Fall of Paoching Hinted by Chungking

Virtually acknowledging the loss of Paoching, the Chinese High Command said it had no communication with the defenders of that important position of the right flank of the Japanese advance toward Kweilin.

Meanwhile, the Japanese received reinforcements for their breaking at Changning, on the left flank of the push toward Kweilin, Kwangsi Province defense center. Street fighting of mounting intensity was reported at Changning.

Under the Sea:

11 Japanese Ships Sunk by U. S. Subs

American submarines, ripping Japanese supply lines, have destroyed another 11 enemy vessels, including three warcraft, the United Stafes Navy announced.

The fighting craft included a destroyer, an escort vessel, and a seaplane tender, all of which may have been trying to protect Japanese convoys from American underwater attacks.

Also included in the latest bag of the submersibles were six cargo and a large tanker from the rapidly dwindling Japanese fleet of fuel-carrying craft.

The newly reported sinkings raise to 924 the number of Japanese vessels of all types sunk, probably sunk, or damaged by submarine action.

Belgrade's Fall Near

By a Staff Artist

British Land in Greece

Upper: Arrows show main points of Russian attacks in battle for middle and northern Balkans. Lower: Arrows show where British air-borne forces have landed on the Greek mainland in a major step to liberate Greece from the German yoke.

British Plan Own Sea War Against Japan

Continued from Page 1

more than equal those of Pearl Harbor. They are a long way from Japan, but so is Pearl Harbor, and a British fleet operating from them is at no relative disadvantage on the score of distance. Its relative efficiency of operations as it nears Japan will be measured by the speed with which it learns the American technique of operating at sea from supply ships.

Mr. Churchill disclosed that such a train of servicing and supply ships has been under construction in Canadian ports for nine months.

Change in Naval Technique

The Royal Navy will need time to learn the technique of such operations. In the past it has never needed such service since it has always enjoyed the network of bases built up in an earlier age. No British ship in the past had to travel far from a base. American ships always did and have learned to compensate for it in a way which is novel to naval warfare and is in fact the secret of much of American success in the war against Japan.

How long American fleets can stay at sea without going to a base is a secret, but the minimum is certainly two months and probably much longer. The technique and the equipment for it have been acquired over many decades. The British will not gain it in weeks, but there is no reason why they cannot acquire it in six months to a year.

The location of the British bases suggests where this new long-range British fleet will come into to Pacific war. There is no occasion for it to enter the Central Pacific or be involved in the operations for the Mandated Islands which are guarded jealously by the American Navy. There is occasion for it to operate directly along the path of Britain's established interests in Asiatic waters, which is through the Netherlands Indies and up the China coast.

Will Move in Parallel Lines

From Ceylon and Australia the path of logical British naval advance is to Sumatra, Java, and Singapore and then into the China Sea to Hong Kong. Admiral Mountbatten's fleet has been testing the entries to this area for many months.

That it is going that way is written over the face of its operations. Its course will converge with the American. When the Philippines are taken the two will be moving northward along parallel lines. At such a time it seems logical that there will be some form of co-ordinated command, but there is no reason why the two fleets would ever be called on to operate in a single force.

The American naval approach to Japan is from Pearl Harbor either straight across or up through the Mandated Islands. The British approach is from Singapore up along the China Coast.

This prospect removes the two main reasons why the emergence of a strong British fleet in the Pacific has been regarded unfavorably in American naval circles. British ships will not crowd the already overstrained facilities of Pearl Harbor. And British ships will not compromise the American Navy's claim to the Mandated Islands by participating in their capture.

On the contrary British ships will base on their own bases. And the white ensign will fly in battle where Britain's traditional interests have always lain—on the sea roads to the ports of China from the south.

Pincers of American Armies Put Aachen in Close Peril

Continued from Page 1

operation along the Lower Rhine, there was a sharp reaction.

The gloomiest outlook was taken of the situation, and there had begun to be talk of spending the winter in the trenches on a static front.

The United States First Army thrust through the Siegfried defenses on the fairly broad front north of Aachen illustrates clearly how this pessimism was as exaggerated and ill-founded as the former exaggerated optimism.

Viewed from close to the front, both strategic and tactical problems are plainly seen to be essentially the same as those the Allies faced in Normandy, though, of course, there are minor differences of detail and terrain.

A War of Movement

The main point, however, as this latest American penetration proves, is that though there must be sometimes fairly long periods of build-up, the war is still essentially a war of movement, and flying-wedge tactics are still capable of breaking through the most stubborn enemy defenses, and if maintained with speed and daring, can still go a long way before being stopped.

In Normandy the Allied problem was to overcome the handicap of a Channel crossing with no major French port, and to build up overwhelming armored strength, both in combat units and reserves, so that once the breakthrough was made, mobile forces would be able to keep going.

In Germany, the problem is essentially the same. Instead of a sea crossing with no ports, the Allied handicap now is long lines of land communications with inadequate road and rail facilities. Sea crossings still have to be made, but they actually present less of a problem than do the 500-mile-long land communications.

Full Use of Artillery

Allied tactics have been more or less the same. Air forces have protected the lines of communications while pounding and cutting at those of the enemy. At the same time, air forces are being used for tactical support of land forces and full use is being made of artillery.

But hitherto, the strategy of the Allies has been the exact opposite of that which succeeded in the Normandy battle. The Allies then concentrated their forces on a relatively narrow front, or rather on a small section of the front which wasn't very big. Against the Siegfried Line, our Allied strategy seems to have been dispersal rather than concentration.

The Allies have been hitting the Germans everywhere in turn, from the mouth of the Rhine in Holland all the way down to Belfort near the Swiss border.

Even when the American First Army had achieved a penetration through the whole depth of the Siegfried Line east of Aachen several weeks ago, Allied reserve strength was not thrown in there, as it was at Avranches, but was employed in connection with the air-borne operation in the Netherlands.

Whether this new push through the West Wall marks a return to the earlier successful strategy of concentrating Allied offensive armored strength at a single point remains to be seen.

At least, it shows that pessimistic conclusions about the front becoming static are unjustified and holds out hope that the aftermath of the Normandy breakthrough may be repeated once the Allies have built up sufficient supplies.

College Women To Seek Part In Postwar Period

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 — The American Association of University women is sponsoring a series of state conferences to discuss ways of getting women in positions where they can participate in shaping postwar policies.

The conferences will be modeled after the White House Conference held in Washington last June with representatives of 75 national women's organizations present. A national roster of women available for Government appointment is in process of compilation as a result of the conference.

A similar state roster is being compiled in Texas as a result of a conference there. Among the most important Texas boards with no women members are the Board of Education, Prison Board, Board of Health and Board of Public Welfare.

City-wide conferences already have been initiated by A. A. U. W. branches in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Educator Lauds China's Proposal Of World Cultural-Relations Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 — James Marshall, Executive Vice-President of the American Association for an International Office for Education and a member of the Board of Education of New York, Oct. 4 issued a statement in support of the proposal of the Chinese Government, made at the Dumbarton Oaks conference, for the establishment of an international cultural-relations office.

"The proposal of the Government of China," Mr. Marshall said, "gives due recognition to the need for a continuing agency to deal with education on a world basis as fundamental to world peace. In its recognition of the fact that world security, world peace, and understanding among nations require more than reconstruction, China's support of a continuing agency for cultural relations goes beyond the task of reconstruction to which our own Government is committed. It acknowledges that an international office for education is necessary as an instrument to create healthier relationships between peoples and, through them, between nations.

"The Chinese Government has been the first to emphasize that such an international agency could 'promote international understanding and friendship' through educational means and remove 'possible causes of international ill feeling in the fields of radio broadcasts, films, theater, and literature.'

"The widespread support," Mr. Marshall added, "that has come from organizations and individuals prominent in all walks of American life is a convincing testimony that the American people favor the establishment of such an agency."

Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard Observatory is President of the American Association for an International Office for Education, which has its headquarters at 135 West 44th Street, New York City.

Postwar Air Travel Faster Than Sound?

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 4

A House of Commons committee heard a prediction Oct. 3 that in the not far distant future, passengers may travel between New York and London faster than sound in pilotless stratosphere planes—like riding a flying bomb.

The prediction was made by Sir Henry Tizard, formerly head of research in the Aircraft Production Ministry, in urging the government to allot $4,000,000 for civil aviation research.

Sound travels about 720 miles an hour.

Parachute Troopers Now Tote Cook Stoves

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP) — The Army is adding still another item to the 100 pounds of equipment each parachute trooper carries when he drops into enemy territory—a folding cook stove that weighs just 17 ounces. He can use it to brew a hot drink or heat food.

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'Big Four' in Complete Accord Over Postwar Security Setup

Continued from Page 1

matter to be of "primary importance to the welfare of occupied nations and to the protection of the lives and property of their nationals and to the peace and security of the postwar world."

In announcing this action, the State Department said:

"The problem of uncovering and disentangling enemy and looted property is one of international character which can be most effectively handled in co-operation with the neutral countries.

"The enemy has been taking property of occupied countries and their nationals by open looting and plundering, by forcing transfers under duress, and by subtle and complex devices.

"The enemy has often operated through the agencies of puppet governments to give the cloak of legality to his robbery. The enemy has also been attempting to conceal his assets by passing the chain of ownership and control through occupied and neutral countries.

"In anticipation of impending defeat, the enemy is increasing these activities in order to salvage his assets and to perpetuate his economic influence abroad, and his power and ability to plan future aggrandizement and world domination."

Rhodesia Regulates Dehydration Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As three dehydration factories in Southern Rhodesia, British Africa, near completion, regulations for control of the industry are being issued, empowering the Minister of Agriculture to issue licenses, to prescribe standards, prices, and sales channels, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

At first, only such standard lines as onions, potatoes, and carrots will be dehydrated, and until they can be taken over by the farmers' co-operatives or private enterprise, two of the factories will be operated by the Government.

Neither Dewey Nor President Satisfy Ball

ST. PAUL, Oct. 5 (AP)—Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota feels that neither Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican candidate for President, nor President Roosevelt has clearly stated his position on two questions vital to the problem of preventing future wars.

He said so last night in a radiocast address amplifying and repeating his earlier statement that he could not campaign for Governor Dewey at this time because of doubts "he would fight vigorously for a foreign policy which will offer a real hope of preventing World War III.

"I cannot forget," said Senator Ball, "that 25 years ago the League of Nations was sabotaged and killed by public officials who claimed to be for its general outlines and purposes, but who fought every specific authority needed to make it effective."

He said Governor Dewey's position as outlined in his Louisville speech "is fine as far as it goes," but that arguments, along the lines which killed the League of Nations in the Senate 25 years ago, already are being heard against our joining an international security organization.

Demands are being made, he said, that all peace settlements be completed before the United States joins an international security organization and that Congress pass on decisions of a world council before permitting military participation against an aggressor by the United States.

"I believe," he declared, "that these are two of the vital questions at the very heart of the problem of preventing another war. The American people can decide them only if the two presidential nominees, as well as all congressional candidates, state their positions on them clearly and honestly. That has not been done as yet."

Section Plates Rolling From Unfinished Plant

THE DALLES, Ore., Oct. 5 (AP)—Ten tons of section plates for Kaiser ships are rolling daily from a seven-week-old plant which has no roof and walls on only two sides.

This Kaiser subassembly plant, running on the "we wait for nothing" philosophy of Henry J. Kaiser, has 175 persons working full time even though the building isn't finished.

The first welders started work two weeks ago. The building then consisted of nothing but steel girders.

Scholar

Miss Dorothy Claire Weyer

Hastings, Neb., young woman, winner of the $1,000 Gilbert M. Hitchcock scholarship in the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University. The scholarship, established in 1934, is given annually to a resident of Nebraska or a graduate of a Nebraska college.

Nebraska Woman Gets Scholarship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—The Gilbert M. Hitchcock Scholarship of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University has been awarded this year to Miss Dorothy Claire Weyer of Hastings, Neb., it was announced by Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the School, today.

Established in 1934 by Mrs. Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Washington, D. C., the scholarship carries a stipend of $1,000, and is in memory of her husband, who was United States Senator from Nebraska and publisher of the Omaha World-Herald. It is awarded annually to a resident of Nebraska or a graduate of a Nebraska college.

Miss Weyer, who is editor of "Powder Keg," the Naval Ammunition Depot newspaper in Hastings, graduated from Hastings College in 1942, receiving the A. B. degree, Magna Cum Laude. The daughter of F. E. Weyer, Dean of Hastings, she is the author of two prize-winning one-act plays.

The fourth women to receive the scholarship, Miss Weyer taught in the high school of Central City, Neb., after graduation from college, and was commissioned in June, 1943, to organize the "Powder Keg."

Wickard Aims To Campaign In 11 States

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard leaves today for a speaking tour on behalf of the Democratic ticket which will take him into 10 or 11 states between now and Nov. 4.

Twenty-three speeches have been scheduled by the Secretary. He said before leaving that more than half would be of a political nature although he will make a few "not so political" talks before rural electrification and farm organization meetings.

He will travel into Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and possibly Pennsylvania.

"The statement has been made that the farmer is more prosperous now than ever before and more against the New Deal than he ever was before," Mr. Wickard told reporters. "That is a little contradictory. I really don't think the farmers are going to vote Republican in a greater percentage of cases than they have in the past. If they sit down and think what has been done for them and what happened after the last war, I believe they will think they had better stay with the people who stayed with them."

Asked about the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee's possible effect on farm voters, Mr. Wickard said much has been done to make the farmers think labor's and their interests are inimical. But, he said, farmers now more than ever before see that their income is dependent on high purchasing power of labor.

The P. A. C. is trying to get out the labor vote just as farm organizations try to get out the farm vote, he said, adding that "nothing can be said against that objective."

Truman Completes Itinerary For National Campaign Tour

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, completed plans today for a 7,500-mile campaign trip in which he will make major speeches at Los Angeles, Seattle, Peoria, Ill., and Boston.

Mr. Truman told reporters his trip would start from New Orleans the night of Oct. 12 after a "nonpolitical" speech there on flood control before the Mississippi Valley Association.

His first major speech, on reconversion and national defense in connection with the Japanese phase of the war, will be delivered in Los Angeles at 7:30 p. m., PWT, Oct. 16.

At Seattle, Wash., he will make another major speech the night of Oct. 19 on "light metals and power development."

A major farm speech is being planned for Peoria either Oct. 25 or 26.

The tour will end at Boston with a fourth radiocast address on foreign affairs sometime on Oct. 28.

Clearing his desk preparatory to leaving last night for St. Louis where he plans to attend the World Series games today and tomorrow, Mr. Truman told reporters:

"I plan to back up my reports to the voters with incontrovertible evidence—that's more than the opposition has done."

Before boarding the Southern Pacific's "Argonaut Limited" at New Orleans Oct. 12, the nominee plans to spend Oct. 7 and 8 at Caruthersville, Mo., attending an American Legion fair.

His itinerary:

Oct. 5—Arrives St. Louis 1 p. m.

Oct. 6—Leaves St. Louis for Caruthersville, Mo.

Oct. 9 and 10—En route to New Orleans, arriving night of Oct. 10.

Oct. 12—Leaves at 11 p. m. for Los Angeles.

Oct. 15—Arrives Los Angeles, 9:40 a. m.

Oct. 16—Speaks at 7:30 p. m. on reconversion and national defense, then leaves for San Francisco.

Oct. 17—Arrives San Francisco at 9 a. m. for extemporaneous luncheon speech at Commonwealth Club. Leaves San Francisco at 6:30 p. m.

Oct. 18—Arrives Portland, Ore., for extemporaneous speech at dinner arranged by Oregon Democratic leaders. Leaves Portland at 11:30 p. m.

Oct. 19—Arrives Seattle at 6:45 a. m. and speaks that night. Leaves Seattle at 9:30 p. m.

Oct. 21—Arrives Minneapolis at 10:15 p. m. for conferences with Democratic leaders.

Oct. 23—Leaves Minneapolis 7:55 a. m. for short stops in Madison and Milwaukee, Wis.

Oct. 25 or 26—Speech at Peoria, Ill.

Oct. 27—Leaves Peoria for Boston.

Oct. 28—Arrives Boston.

Wickard Feels Pinch Too

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard says he, too, has felt the pinch of the farm machinery shortage. He has bought only one farm implement—a hay rake—since the war began. Mr. Wickard owns a farm at Camden, Ind.

Personal Flying Era Visioned In Plea for Air Act Changes

Continued from Page 1

Federal offense analogous to the crossing of state lines in kidnapings or to the use of the mails to defraud.

4. No airport built or maintained in whole or in part with public funds to exclude any type of traffic unless the community in question provides an equally satisfactory special field for personal traffic.

5. Ownership and operation of airplanes not to depend on any condition or formality on which ownership and operation of an automobile does not also depend.

6. The right to pilot aircraft to depend only on proof of ability to fly the aircraft with reasonable skill.

7. Flight within the United States to be possible in a straight line from any point, without clearance, flight plan, permission or report, except that such flights are not to invade special airways, which are to be set aside within which flight may be subject to control, flight plan, permission and report, but these airways to be so located that they will not obstruct free flow of unregulated flight. No prohibited areas except as created in each case by Act of Congress.

Minimum of Regulation

The Council urges a reduction of "must" regulation to the enforceable minimum and the substitution of a code of best practice embodying "should" suggestions to govern the anticipated great expansion of personal flying in postwar days. It further stresses the importance in the public interest of a "safety in flight" educational campaign to impress upon the new flying public the advantages of safe and sane plane operation through observance of such a code.

Emphasizing the similarity between personal plane and automobile operation, the Council holds that existing restrictions hampering the licensing of private pilots should be greatly simplified. Suggesting further that any licensed pilot be authorized to give flight instruction, except for hire, the Council declares "it should be the right of any American to be able to secure a pilot's certificate with no greater relative difficulty than in securing an automobile driver's license."

Certification Rules

The Council asks that rules governing aircraft type certification be redrafted, as "the present airworthiness requirements have added costs to the public in the original price of a personal airplane which are far out of proportion with actual safety needs."

The Council's suggestion is that the trend should be to rely more on the manufacturers' responsibility for design and production practice and less on the Government, pointing out that the automobile industry has achieved world leadership in design and production practice "through industry initiative, unhampered by Government regulation."

Presentation of the policy statement to William A. M. Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; L. Welch Pogue, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board; Theodore P. Wright, Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and members of the Senate and House aviation subcommittees was made by Joseph T. Geuting, Jr., Chairman of the Council and Vice-President of the General Aircraft Corporation.

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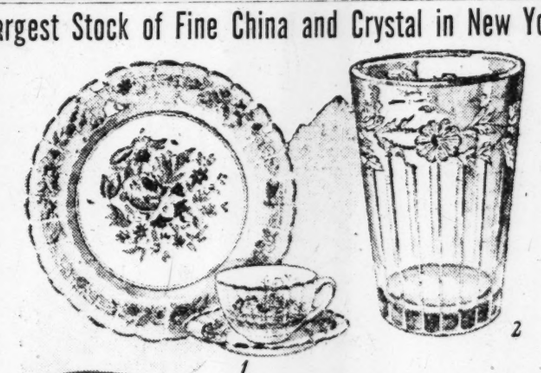
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A Thursday Page

Russian Journey

By Alexander Nazaroff

Part Five

Return to Vladivostok by way of the Soviet Union's southern regions, and you will find yourself on the main road where Russia's national life is moving at present. A train travelling southwestward from Moscow, will bring you to Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, in about 16 hours.

The Ukraine, or, as it was formerly called, Little Russia, is a large country in itself, about the size of Germany, and an extremely important part of the Soviet Union. In the south it runs clear to the shores of the Black Sea and of the Azov Sea. The word Ukraine is derived from okraina which in Russian means border, or borderland. It is an appropriate name for the country. For west of the Ukraine lie foreign countries — Poland, Romania. And across the Black Sea is Turkey.

Approaching Kiev, you begin to feel the touch of the south. Nature is much friendlier in the Ukraine than in Central Russia or Siberia. It is a mellow, very green and very lovely country which has a smiling quality. Ukrainian winters are relatively mild. The snow lasts for about three months only and frosts are seldon severe. There are forests, chiefly of oak and elm, only in the northern part of the Ukraine, including the region of Kiev. South of it, the country is open, prosperous farmland.

The black, fertile soil of the Ukraine is widely famed. Before the war, this section produced so much wheat, barley, corn, vegetables and fruit that it was called "the granary of Russia." Indeed, it was even more important agriculturally to the Soviet Union than the Kuibyshev area on the Volga and Western Siberia. It also produces huge crops of sugar beet. In Russia, sugar is made almost exclusively out of that plant. And the Ukraine supplies most of it.

At railroad stations, Ukrainian peasants, some of them with bags behind their backs, board your train. The touch of the south makes itself felt in them, too. While "Great Russians" from Moscow, the Volga or Siberia are predominantly blond, the Ukrainians often have brown eyes and dark hair. The men are tall and powerfully built. Ukrainian peasant women, in white kerchiefs and embroidered blouses, with strings of beads around their necks, are very good-looking.

Ukrainian Wit

The Ukrainians are of the same stock as the Great Russians. But they speak a dialect of their own which a Great Russian understands without difficulty, but which, nevertheless, is distinct. There is a great deal of charm and, perhaps, a streak of southern laziness in the Ukrainian character which the Muscovites do not possess. The Ukrainians also have a reputation of being a bit obstinate, and their shrewd wit and humor that remind one of the Irish are famed all over Russia.

Unlike the young industries of Siberia and the Urals, those of the Ukraine existed long before the Revolution of 1917. But they were also greatly expanded by the Soviet Government. Thus, the Ukraine is a far better developed country than the eastern parts of Russia. It has also a large network of railroads and good seaports.

Kiev, which boasts a population of over 800,000, is a remarkably attractive and picturesque city. From elevated hills on the western bank of Dnieper it overlooks that river and the endless plains, undulating fields and pastures that lie beyond it. Though not so huge as the Volga, the Dnieper is a large and navigable river, and it has played a very great part in the past life of the Russian people.

Ancient Kiev, and the part of the Ukraine around it, can be compared to our eastern States. Our country developed from a few little colonies on the Atlantic coast. Then its pioneering settlers gradually spread from Virginia, Massachusetts and Rhode Island to the north and to the west, eventually reaching the Pacific coast. Similarly, the Russians, whose history began at Kiev, expanded with time eastward and northeastward, until they occupied all of the immense country they inhabit at present. It is, thus, at Kiev that Russia was born.

Some of its cities lie in ruins. In Kiev, whole street blocks comprising some of the best buildings have been reduced to shambles. Happily, the Cathedral of St. Sophia has not suffered. Most of the country's great industrial plants have been damaged or destroyed. Large sections have been blasted out of the great Zaporozhye dam on the Dnieper. The coal mines of the Donets Basin are flooded. And, in many places, the rich wheatfields and the famous Ukrainian orchards have been ploughed under by shells and trampled by tanks and by the feet of advancing and retreating armies.

On to Odessa

From Kiev, by railroad you cross the plains of the southern Ukraine, to Odessa. It is a city of 600,000 and one of the country's main ports on the Black Sea. Its well-planned boulevards, squares and parks overlook from an elevated shore the busy port district, and the gulf beyond it. In former years, Odessa did a thriving foreign import and export business. One feels in it the proximity of the Balkans and of the Mediterranean. In the crowds which one sees in its streets, there is a considerable mixture of Greeks, Romanians and Caucasians.

At Odessa, you board a ship which, after a night's crossing, will land you at Yalta, a port in the Crimea. The little Crimean Peninsula, which lies south of the Ukraine, cuts deep into the Black Sea. On the east it is flanked by the Azov Sea. It is the favorite playground of the entire Soviet Union, a Russian Florida, if you like. You understand it the moment you take a look at the picturesque embankments, streets and gardens of Yalta.

Near the Crimea's southern shore runs the chain of Yaila Mountains. Though not very high, these mountains suffice to protect that shore from northern winds. Hence the climate is warm here. The summer heat is pleasantly relieved by sea breezes. And in winter snow falls seldom and melts almost at once.

From Yalta, still farther east, across one more strip of the Black Sea, is the Caucasus. That country, sandwiched between the Black and the Caspian Seas, is famed for its oil, its mountains, its unusual beauty, and for the striking and remarkable peoples which inhabit it. Novorossiysk, where you land, is its main port. One cannot help noticing from the ship its huge grain elevators.

After crossing the Caucasian Range, you find yourself in a new climate. Though hot in the summer, the steppes of the northern Caucasus still belong to the moderate clime of Central Europe. But Transcaucasia, shielded from the north by the main range, is a typically southern country, much more so than the Crimea. The western part of Georgia, around the port of Batumi on the Black Sea, is even distinctly subtropical.

The Georgians

The Georgians, like the Armenians, have been Christians since the very beginning of our era. Moreover, they have a civilization of their own which is about three thousand years old, much older in fact than our Western civilization. Tbilisi, which is a "young" Georgian city, was in existence in the year 379, or more than eleven hundred years before Columbus discovered America! For centuries, the Georgians had a strong and independent kingdom. The Kings of Georgia traced their pedigree back to King David of the Bible, and their Court lacked neither refinement nor splendor. But their Christian kingdom was surrounded on all sides by hostile Islamic peoples. From the north, Caucasian mountaineers constantly raided it. Worse still, from the south, the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey (who had long since overcome and subjugated the Armenians) invaded it again and again. In the eighteenth century, Georgia became badly weakened by these invasions, which it no longer could resist. The only friendly Christian nation which could protect Georgia was Russia. Hence, in 1798, George XIII, last King of Georgia, renounced his crown in favor of the Russian Czar and thus made his kingdom part of Russia.

From Batumi, a train takes you east, clear across Transcaucasia, to Baku, a great Caspian port, which ships much of its oil in tankers to Astrakhan and thence up the Volga. From Baku, you cross the Caspian Sea due eastward, to Krasnovodsk, in Russian Central Asia, formerly known as Turkestan.

Endless Sea of Sand

Krasnovodsk is uninteresting. It is just a busy industrial port, dirty, dusty and sun-scorched. You now board here an eastbound train on the Trans-Caspian railroad which runs the entire length of Central Asia close to its southern frontier.

Soon after leaving Krasnovodsk, the few patches of greenery around it disappear. The flat terrain becomes desolate and barren. In another half hour there is nothing to be seen but blinding sun and an endless sea of sand. The dry heat is terrific. Imperceptibly, though there is little wind, your compartment fills with sand. You feel it on your seat, on your hands, in your teeth. You have entered the great Central Asiastic desert.

You are cutting only through an edge of it. In less than a day, the scenery around you will change. But if the railroad were running northeast instead of eastward, you would have to ride across about nine hundred miles of this desolation. From north to south this desert is about four hundred and fifty miles broad. Here it is called Kara-Kum, or Black Desert. Farther east, it bears the name of Kyzyl Kum, or Red Desert. Still farther, it is the Hunger Steppe. But it is desert just the same, with green oases dotted along the few—very few—rivers that cross it. The whole middle belt of Central Asia, or 54 per cent of its huge area, is occupied by it.

Central Asia's great misfortune is that it badly lacks water. Remote from all oceans, it has but little rainfall. Worse still, the huge country has but few rivers.

But in the north, the deserts come to an end. There is a relatively well-watered belt of important farmlands there, which fuse with those of western Siberia. And in the south, too, the train soon takes you out of the sands.

As you are nearing the city of Ashkhabad, the terrain rises gently, and the train enters intensely green valleys with large cotton plantations, vegetable gardens and orchards.

In the southernmost part of Central Asia, along the frontiers of Afghanistan and of Sinkiang, great mountain chains rise. One of them, the immense Tyan-Shan, and the Pamir Plateau near it, count snow peaks which are much higher even than those of the Caucasus.

Touring Samarkand

In the southern belt of Central Asia are some of its main cities, such as Ashkhabad, Merv, Bokhara. But you do not get off the train yet. It is best to stop farther east, at Samarkand, in the very heart of the ancient Islamic world. You will want to make a stay in this city, where you will walk through winding streets, seeing one or two story walls and entrance doors, but hardly any windows, for the windows of native houses are turned inside on inner courts and do not face on the streets. Tashkent, the largest city of Central Asia, lies northeast of Samarkand.

But our journey is now nearing its end. After reaching the eastern part of Central Asia, you can board a train on the railroad called Turk-Sib. That line runs along the eastern part of the country in a northerly direction and eventually joins the great Trans-Siberian railroad at Novosibirsk.

Once at Novosibirsk, you change trains and ride eastward, across the Siberian taiga familiar to you, to Vladivostok. A trans-Pacific liner will take you thence back to the United States.

(The End)

The Journey Starts Here

Your Russian journey has taken you westward from Vladivostok, through the "taiga," or primeval forests of Asiatic Siberia, across the Ural Mountains, to Moscow, the seat of the Soviet government and the largest business and intellectual center in the Soviet Union. You have also visited the relatively young city of Leningrad, an important industrial center of the Soviets, and you are now ready to plan your homeward trip.

Through courtesy of Associated American Artists, New York City

"Woodcock," by Churchill Ettinger

Young People Around the World

Newspapers and radios nowadays are making our young people acquainted with many lands. How many countries were mentioned in that last broadcast you tuned in to? Denmark—Poland—India—Holland—the Philippines—Iran—and half a dozen others, no doubt!

How would you like to meet on these pages young people who are natives of these different countries who will tell you some of their experiences in their own lands? Beginning next Thursday, we shall introduce you to some of these young foreigners who are now in the United States. You will be interested to read what they have to say.

For at least ten weeks, we shall be presenting these friends from abroad. And if other interesting articles come in before the series closes, we shall lengthen it to include them too.

Watch for Denmark next Thursday. Bodil Margrete Jorgensen will tell you about a bicycle trip through Denmark which she made with a friend the year before the war started. You will feel as if you had been in Denmark, after reading her story.

Young Writers' Festival

Our "Young Writers' Festival" is broadening out today to include a poet and an artist. We welcome them both to our column.

Readers will be especially interested to know that the poem, "I Hear America Tramping," was written by an English girl who is now living in the United States. In her poem, we may see ourselves as we appear to an outsider.

"With all the discussion that has been going on recently about the conventions and coming November elections," she wrote in a note that came with the poem, "I have been interested in learning more about them. This topic of election has been of especial interest to me, as I am British and came over with other children just after the last one in 1940."

"Young Writers' Festival" appears occasionally, when some of our own teen-age readers send in stories that are good enough to share with other young people. If you are seriously and studiously interested in writing, why not try out a piece of your very best work for the Young Writers' Festival? Send it to the Junior Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. And be sure to write your name, address and age on the manuscript. Also have an adult countersign it as being entirely your own original work, not copied nor adapted from the work of anyone else.

The Girl in the Mirror

Beverly Smith was a little girl with a very big imagination. She loved to play with her imagination. One of the things Bevy (as every one called her) imagined was that her reflection in her mother's mirror was that of another girl just like herself. Bevy named her Cherry. Bevy would talk and laugh with Cherry and jump and prance about with her.

Soon Bevy's family had to move to another city on account of Mr. Smith's business. The house they moved into had no large mirror. Bevy missed Cherry very much.

After a few months the Smith family was able to move back to where they had first lived. The Wilsons were now living in the Smith's house and were friends of the Smiths. They visited them one day.

When Bevy entered the house, she saw a little girl her own age. She was told her name was Cherry.

"Cherry!" she cried. "Why that was the name of my friend in the mirror." Then she told Cherry Wilson about the Cherry in her imagination.

"I won't have to play with Cherry in my imagination any more," said Bevy. Bevy and Cherry became very good friends.

Some people thought it strange that Bevy and Cherry both had blond hair, soft clear skin, and looked so much alike, but it was really not strange at all.

Jean Reudy (13)
Bartlesville, Oklahoma

I Hear America Tramping

(With Apologies to W. Whitman)

I hear America tramping, the varied footsteps I hear,
In the towns, in the cities, in the villages—
Each one going, as his right should be, to cast his vote.
The woman walking with her head erect since the day of the bloomer girl,
The labourer, wending his way through streets stopping only to speak to a friend,
The Negro warily sidling down walks, the poll tax ever on his mind—
The young girl with the fiery spirit who has never voted before,
The business man taking time out from work, or the office boy and the clerk
Waiting in front of the booths to get their share of the representation—
The barber shouting for rights, the school teacher quietly standing her ground,
The soldier grimly and silently marking his x but thinking of comrades abroad—
All are voting for their own thoughts and ideals in the way they think best,
Each one, an American, getting there somehow on those feet that hold America up.

Jennifer Bunting (15)
Washington, D. C.

Do You Want A Pen Pal?

Our Mail Bag

"I would like to correspond with someone my own age," writes Mary Lou B. (15) of Anaconda, Montana. "I am a sophomore in High School and enjoy all outdoor sports very much, including winter sports, such as skiing and skating. I would especially like to hear from someone in Scotland, in or around Glasgow, for I would like to know more about the country from which my great-grandfather Glover came."

Rosemary T. (13) of Miami, Florida, lists drawing and collecting pictures of movie stars as her chief hobbies. She also enjoys riding, bathing and swimming, and playing with her two dogs and cat. Copper, one of her dogs, can go up and down the sliding board by himself. She asks for correspondents anywhere in the United States or in foreign countries.

Mary H. (13) of Waco, Texas, is fond of good books and entertaining movies, and appreciates receiving pictures of the stars themselves. She also enjoys games and sports. This year she is in the eighth grade and would like very much to correspond with girls in any part of the world.

Teddy M. (12) of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, writes: "I am in the sixth grade in school, and I'd like to hear from boys 12 years old anywhere in the world. I have a great deal of fun playing football and baseball, riding a bicycle, swimming and riding horseback. I also like to go hiking, and enjoy playing almost every game."

"I'm sure I would enjoy writing to a boy about my age from either Russia, England or Australia," says Richard William E. (11) of Garden City, Long Island, New York.

Bonnie Lou W. (11) of Zanesville, Ohio, is a Girl Scout, and asks for pen friends from foreign countries, as Switzerland, England, Australia, Mexico, and also from the United States. She likes music, reading and sports, and is very fond of animals.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to the Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

Coming Winter in the Country

The cold draws in and home life dwindles
Close to the hearth where the flame kindles.
The cradle stands before the fires.
The lowly card-table aspires
To fill the dining-table's place.
Amelia moves with smiling face
The platters succulent and warm
To fortify us from the storm.
What care we if the whole house shakes
As o'er our heads the tempest breaks,
And at the windows peers the rain
With dark smooth face against the pane?
While the sea adds its ceaseless roar
For miles along the shuddering shore?
The roof is staunch, the walls are true
And we have many things to do.
Books, papers, pens and talk will find
Enough to occupy the mind
And each looks up and knows that he
Shall see the face he most would see.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

"Corner of a Rose Garden," a water color by Patricia Hawks (12) of London, England.

Large Negro Vote Expected In Texas November Election

Assessing the political factors of the South to see how the revolt of some Southern Democrats against the national Administration of their Party may affect the coming election, The Christian Science Monitor, in an intensive survey, today continues its series of timely articles.

By Ralph Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas — Negroes voted in Texas in the July primaries, not for the first time in history perhaps but in significantly large numbers; and they will probably vote in the November election in larger numbers. The recent United States Supreme Court decision which in effect said the Democratic Party in Texas could not exclude Negroes, does not, however, most observers here agree, suggest any serious racial crisis. It does not mean that organized Negro vote is going to gain any measure of political control.

'Antis' and 'Pros'

For one thing Texas has a Negro population of only about 14 per cent, as compared with nearly 50 per cent, for example, in Mississippi. For another thing Texas requires payment of a poll tax before voting, which inevitably excludes a larger number of Negroes than whites. And for still another thing, the Negro in Texas has not yet, and won't for a long time, have either the desire to exercise his voting privilege, or if he does, the willingness to run against the many forms of resistance which he would encounter, regardless of his legal position.

This does not mean, though, that Negro voting is not an issue in Texas: It is as much an issue as the New Deal itself. But it is significant that it is not an issue between the two opposing Democratic forces, one for, the other against, Roosevelt. It is a common issue between them as a whole, and any and all who propose such voting equality.

Note, for instance, that while during the squabble following the May Democratic convention, which lined up the two opposing factions, there was talk to the effect that the "antis" were for "white supremacy" and the "pros" supported the liberal New Deal policy on this question, the moment the pros got in control again, at the September convention, they lost no time in adopting without opposition a resolution which would repeal state laws and other restrictions on political party activities, leaving parties free to choose their own members, thus making it possible to exclude Negroes, and circumventing the Supreme Court decision.

It would be admittedly difficult if not impossible to change state laws governing parties and primary elections without leaving open gaping holes by which practices much more disadvantageous to the party might operate.

But the action was symbolic of sentiment in Texas, as elsewhere in the South. Democrats, whether for or against Roosevelt, are unalterably opposed to allowing Negroes to vote, at least in primary elections, which in the South where Republicans are an oddity, is the actual election.

As for the Negroes themselves there are some anomalous situations. They are not, as one might suspect at first thought, all lined up against their white opponents in the Democratic Party who seek to keep them from voting. For, after all, hasn't the New Deal been the defender in some measure of the Negro? At least a large bloc of them believe so, and they are, in spite of the fact that it is a vote for the party which at home would prevent them from voting, ardent supporters of Mr. Roosevelt.

On the other side are those who vote Republican, because they believe it is the party which in the South would defend their voting rights, in spite of the fact that it is argued that the Republican Party nationally in recent years hasn't done as rightly by the Negro, as has the Democratic New Deal.

Situation Changed

There was a time of course when every Negro who voted or tried to vote or professed any political interest was a Republican. New Deal policies in this respect have changed the situation, bringing about this split among those people in the South.

W. J. Durham, Dallas Negro lawyer, chairman of the newly formed Texas Club of Democratic Voters, and A. Maceo Smith, a leader in this group, told this writer that their chief interest is in "getting Mr. Roosevelt elected."

The United States Supreme Court decision this spring came after the January deadline on payment of poll taxes. Thus, except for those who anticipated it and paid the poll tax, no more Negroes were eligible to vote in the July primaries, or are eligible to vote in the November election, than before. The increase noted was due to poll tax payments in anticipation of the ruling, and to efforts of Negro leaders to get out to the polls every single one who had paid his tax.

131,520 Paid Tax

Out of 571,000 Negroes of voting age in Texas it is estimated that about 131,520 had paid their poll tax. Just how many voted cannot be told, for of course the ballot does not show whether the voters were white or black. A check was made, though, in some spots. M. L. O. Andrews, Chairman of the Harris County (Houston) Democratic Executive Committee, reports that in precinct 25 of that county, where Negroes for the first known time in history called a convention and sent a delegate (who happened to be white) to the county convention, some 400 votes were tallied this year compared with 16 votes, all white, in 1942.

In precinct 48 in this county, home of Lonnie E. Smith, Negro who brought the now famous case before the Supreme Court, a convention elected 10 whites and 10 Negro delegates to the county convention.

Of about 55,000 votes cast in this county it is estimated that 2,627 were Negro.

It is a notable fact, though, that there were no serious disturbances at the polls in July. Party and election officials were warned that the Supreme Court decision stood for the present and that nothing could be done about it. There were incidents where Negroes were discouraged from voting, were intimidated by outsiders, or simply told that their "records had been lost." In some spots those Negroes who voted, did so on only a "token" basis, as an educational or inspirational gesture.

It is widely felt that any attempt to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling will fail, at least in the final Supreme Court test which it probably would inspire. Gov. Coke Stevenson himself, in discussing a move for a rehearing following the court ruling, suggested that the decision was sufficiently broad to prohibit party exclusion under any pretext, even if all state statutes regulating party functions were repealed. Any expedient which might have the effect of drawing the color line would, he said, be very unlikely to stand up before the Supreme Court now.

International Bill of Rights Urged to Secure World Peace

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5 (AP)— An international bill of rights "to make certain that Naziism and Fascism can not rise once more to curse mankind," is advocated by Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State.

Mr. Welles, speaking in the Academy of Music at a mass meeting here last night which was sponsored by the United Nations Council of Philadelphia, said an international organization which would insure freedom of worship, of information, and of expression might be accomplished by requiring "every government which becomes a member of that world body . . . to demonstrate that these rights" are guaranteed. Dictatorship can flourish, he added, only when these rights are denied.

He said an international police force would be impractical in maintaining world peace and suggested that contingents of each member nation's armed forces be made available for police duty under direction of "joint chiefs of staff."

"Responsible as I believe the people of Germany and Japan to be for the crimes which they have committed against humanity," he continued, "I do not believe they would have dared to follow the course which they pursued had they known the truth when they first embarked upon their road to ultimate defeat."

The former Undersecretary of State told the meeting he did not underestimate the difficulties to be faced in reaching such objectives—especially since "two of our mightiest allies, Russia and China, have not accepted the bill of rights as the basis of their own domestic order."

Earlier Senator Harold Burton (R) of Ohio, who introduced Mr. Welles, said "today international stability coupled with the promise of such stability for many years to come is not only internationally and idealistically desirable but it is a domestic necessity."

Civil Rights Aided

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 5 (AP) — Civil rights have been strengthened by the challenges of Fascism and Communism, in the opinion of U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Addressing a Cornell University audience last night, Mr. Biddle asserted:

"One response in this country to the challenge of the ideals of democracy made by the new ideologies of Fascism and Communism has been a deepened realization of the values of a government based on a belief in the dignity and rights of man."

Mr. Biddle declared that the Supreme Court had reflected this attitude in the attention given to the application of "the due process clause" to the "protection of the personal rights of individuals."

"The bar, too, has awakened to a consciousness of the importance of civil rigrts," the Attorney General added.

Urges Right to Know

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 5 (AP)—A guarantee of freedom of communication by press and radio throughout the world was one of four axioms laid down yesterday by a leading southern educator for the successful establishment of permanent peace.

"No plan for peace can succeed unless and until the people are allowed access to the truth," Dr. Francis P. Gaines, President of Washington and Lee University, told the convention of Kentucky-Tennessee District Kiwanis Clubs.

"The right to 'know' is probably the basic human right and the one upon which all other rights depend for their vitality or very existence," he said.

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Victory Ship Is Regarded As Key to Postwar Fleet

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5—Observers just back from the trial run of the S. S. Frederick Victory, the first Victory Ship built on the Atlantic Coast, were sure today that this type of cargo vessel will play a determining role in America's postwar merchant marine.

They were also convinced that the Frederick, which was built in the Bethlehem-Fairfield Yard here, represented the fast cargo vessel which will be needed to meet increased demands for long-range shipping when the United Nations concentrate their war effort in the Pacific Theater.

It is generally conceded that speed is the important factor when competing for world trade, and speed was one of the many things this ship showed an approving United States Maritime Commission Trial Board and a group of newspaper correspondents on Chesapeake Bay yesterday.

The latter were on their first trial run since Pearl Harbor and they saw a trim, graceful merchant vessel, slightly bigger all around than the slower and more vulnerable Liberty Ship, easily reach its announced 16-knot rate during the course of a severe 11-hour test cruise.

Reason Quite Evident

The reason was immediately apparent to correspondents who visited the well-ventilated engine rooms and saw the 6,500-horsepower team turbine engine propelling the single screw that drives the 10,700 deadweight-ton cargo vessel through the water. Similar main propulsion machinery, incidentally, is found today on some of the Navy's destroyer escorts.

They recalled that the older Liberty Ships, designed and built when transportation needs were mounting and shipyards were concentrating their facilities on naval construction, had but a single 2,500-horsepower reciprocating engine to do almost the some job. The Liberty's deadweight tonnage is 200 pounds less and its sea speed is about 11 knots.

However, although the Victory Ship represents the latest conception of the wartime merchant vessel, shipping men on board pointed out that it was not intended as a substitute for the "C" type cargo ships designed for the long-range building program.

To Supplement Old Type

They hold the Victory ship, with its increased beam insuring adequate stability, armament and all, and no sacrifice of carrying capacity, will be a transitional vessel, supplementing the more highly regarded "C" type.

Correspondents comparing the freshly painted Frederick with the three-year-old Liberties, found that it was a few feet longer, wider, and deeper. The Victory ship is 445 feet long, 62 feet wide amidship, and 38 feet deep from keel to main deck.

Both vessels have three cargo masts, but the Victory has, in addition, four king-post installations which are expected to greatly facilitate cargo handling. Generators on the new vessel produce 300 kilowatts compared to the 20 kilowatts on the Liberties, making electric winches and pumps possible.

Plates on the hull and bulkheads of the Frederick butted end to end and welded together, reduce the resistance factor. The hulls on the Liberties were overlapped and rivetted and welded.

Keel Laid Only Last May

When newspapermen boarded the ship before dawn they found workmen putting finishing touches on the Frederick as it lay in the yard's outfitting dock. The keel was laid last May and the ship launched Sept. 9.

It was the same yard, incidentally, that built the first Liberty Ship, the Patrick Henry, which was launched just three years ago. Bethlehem-Fairfield expects to construct more than 90 of the 520 Victory Ships planned.

With the Trial Board aboard, Capt. T. E. Ness, wasted no time in putting the Frederick through its paces. Newsmen huddled aft for protection against a brisk wind blowing up Chesapeake Bay, were showered when he flooded the fire mains.

General alarms and announcements over the communication system punctuated breakfast in the crew's mess. A salt-water evaporator held their attention until the ship got under way on the six-hour endurance test. This included a run on a measured mile with gratifying results which were not announced for publication.

Answers All Tests

A broad beam enabled the Frederick to make abrupt turns to starboard and port with no sloping of decks. A crash stop, by suddenly reversing the engines full speed astern, was managed with a perceptible quiver but no disturbing vibrations.

The oil gages were checked for fuel consumption, pumps were tested and anchors were lowered successfully and raised in 15, 30, 45 and 60 fathoms.

The Frederick was named for Frederick, Md. the first Victory Ships, built on the West Coast, were named for countries of the United Nations. These were followed by ships named for 100 cities in the United States.

At the conclusion of the trial run, R. P. du Mont, Chief of the Regional Trial Board, East Coast, issued the following statement:

"The ship met all her performance trials successfully and the Trial Board's completion survey showed her to be in excellent shape, particularly in view of the fact that she is the first in her particular construction group. In service, she should be a credit to all who had part in her design and construction."

P-47 Thunderbolt '10 Grand' Off Line

Republic Aviation Corporation

Soda Water Flies at Plane Sponsoring

Right: While an audience of high Army and civilian officials and thousands of employees waited, the 10,000th Republic P-47 Thunderbolt plunged through a paper curtain when it came off the assembly line at the Farmingdale, Long Island, plant of Republic Aviation Corporation. Left: Miss Jacqueline Cochran, Chief of the Wasps, used a bottle of CO_2 in sponsoring "10 Grand."

Radio to Anyone Anywhere Put In Davis-Rockefeller Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Postwar short-wave radio to enable American leaders to directly address anyone anywhere was urged before the Federal Communications Commission today by Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, and Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The two Federal officials were combating a proposal of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee that radio frequencies now in possession of the dozen short-wave stations in the United States be used for aviation, maritime, and other international communications. The committee proposes that broadcast programs should be relayed from one nation to another to save space on the radio spectrum for other important services, including safety at sea and in the air.

The hearings now being held are preparatory to hemispheric and global radio conferences at which the radio spectrum will be divided among the nations of the world.

Citing the advantages of direct relay, Mr. Davis declared, "there are likely to be occasions in the future, as there have been in the past, when the Government of the United States will find it to the national interest that our leaders should be able to address, directly, anyone in the world who is willing and able to listen."

American News

Mr. Davis also cited the advantages of using short-wave transmission of Morse code broadcasts in the dissemination of American news throughout the world.

"It is possible," he said, "that international agreements at the end of the war may arrange better conditions and financial terms for the transmission of American news over foreign-owned facilities, but these facilities would offer a far slower means of transmission than Morse broadcasts."

Mr. Davis pointed out that no decision has been reached by broadcasting companies and the Government as to how postwar short-wave broadcasts shall be organized, but said that the 56 frequencies requested should be reserved anyway. The Government has been operating the stations during the war.

Before the war short-wave stations had 54 frequencies. More efficient use of the wave-lengths, proposed by the industry, would make room for approximately double the number of transmitters in use before the war on only two more frequencies.

Mr. Rockefeller told the Commission that short-wave broadcasting is especially important to Latin America, since the people there are "conditioned" to it. Over half of the radio stations in other American republics are short-wave stations, he said.

Equal Facilities

American short-wave broadcasts are now as popular in practically every South American country as British, Mr. Rockefeller reported. Pointing out that the Argentine, Cuba, Brazil and Mexico already have comprehentive plans ready for postwar short-wave broadcasting, Mr. Rockefeller proposed that the United States ask short-wave facilities at least equal to any other nation's.

Chief disadvantage of depending on facilities of other countries for relay, he pointed out, is possible censorship and political control.

Some of the wavelengths which the broadcasters propose to use will be of value only if better short-wave receiving sets are manufactured. At the present time, most receivers are not equipped to receive on frequencies above 18 megacycles, but the proposals call for using bands as high as 26.

In recommending elimination of direct short-wave broadcasts, the Intergovernment Committee supposed that effective direct international broadcast service free of serious interference would require "more than 50 per cent of the spectrum between four and 20 megacycles."

Use of Wehrmacht for Labor Urged in Plan of Periodical

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Taking issue with proposals advanced by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Sumner Welles, formerly Undersecretary of State, regarding postwar plans for Germany, the editors of the Nation, in the Oct. 7 issue, offer a four-point program of their own designed to end Germany's military might and to take into consideration Germany's position in the economy of Central Europe.

The Nation editors call for (1) Complete disarming of Germany and the destruction of the power of the army as a military force; (2) appointment of a military commission to remain in Germany indefinitely to prevent any possibility of secret rearmament; (3) reorganization of the Army into a labor force for the reconstruction of areas which the Wehrmacht has laid waste, and (4) turning over of the trial and punishment of German war criminals to the peoples who have suffered under them.

In support of its program for using the Wehrmacht as a labor force, the nation holds that aside from its retributive aspects, "it has the added merit of permitting the emergence of democratic civilian elements instead of flooding the country with millions of returned soldiers schooled in Nazi doctrine as well as violence."

Two objectives must govern action in regard to Germany, the Nation stresses: The prevention of revival of German military power and the Nazi state and contribution to the establishment of a sound and peaceful Europe.

The editors warn against dealing with "German Bagdolios," even if that involves continued complete Allied military control of Germany. The Nation holds that the best way to deal with the economic problem is to destroy the men representing the political and economic interests responsible for this war as well as the last war.

The magazine is opposed to destruction of German industry as such, stressing that "industrial power is not lodged in machines and mines and railways," but "is wielded by men."

Predicting that Socialism will overtake the Nazified industries of France, the Nation likewise sees the same movement as the logical successor in Germany to the military control installed by the occupation.

"Europe is moving rapidly toward the left," the article emphasizes.

N.C.P.A.C. Called Communist Front

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Referring to the National Citizens' Political Action Committee as "the most active" Communist front organization in the United States, J. B. Matthews told a Dies subcommittee Oct. 3 that 82 of the N. C. P. A. C.'s 141 members had previously co-operated with organizations denounced by the Attorney General as "subversive or Communist."

"Here, if ever, is a Communist front organization," said Mr. Matthews, Dies Committee research director, after testifying that the N. C. P. A. C. was the successor of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee. He stated that "on the basis of past performance," it could be expected that the individuals he listed would "follow the Communist line."

Mr. Matthews explained that the 82 may not necessarily have been members of the organizations denounced by the Attorney General, but said they had "co-operated voluntarily" with them by contributing money, aiding in programs, or otherwise.

Joseph Curran, listed by the Dies Committee as a member of the C. I. O. Executive Board, was named by Mr. Matthews as having been affiliated with 14 "Communist front" groups and was described as "perhaps entitled to the rank of indispensable man in Communist front organizations."

Miss Keller Urges More Aid for Blind

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Helen Keller, noted deaf-blind leader, appealed Oct. 3 for increased allowances to the blind poor above subsistence level, asserting that "the Social Security Act has not provided sufficiently for the particular needs of the poorer blind."

Appearing before a House subcommittee investigating aid to physically handicapped persons, Miss Keller heard the committee's questions and answered them through an interpreter.

"There are two groups of the blind who should have an adequate handicap allowance for whom I especially plead," she said. "One group is the Negro blind, and the other the deaf blind."

The Social Security Act, she said, failed to take into account the severe curtailment "in breadwinning opportunities and personal liberty" of the poorer blind. "As a result," she said, "they must incur unaided peculiar expenses which lack of sight entails. They must pay a guide or a reader at the sacrifice of other precious necessities."

Signs Thicken Against Shift In Wage Policy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—A second group of labor leaders who conferred with President Roosevelt yesterday confirmed the impressions reported by the first group five days ago—that a change in the Government's basic wage policy is not likely before election, nor immediately afterward unless V-E Day is definitely in sight.

The union officials who saw the President were representatives of railroad workers, some of them American Federation of Labor affiliates and some independent. They discussed both politics and wages, covering the latter subject "from cellar to garret," in the words of one conferee.

Like some of the A. F. of L.-Congress of Industrial Organizations Committee who visited the White House last Friday, the railroad labor officers said the President gave them no commitments but that they gained the impression that he was thinking principally of providing a cushion for workers whose earnings will drop by reason of curtailed working time in the partial changeover from war production to civilian goods.

One of the group, at least, thought this might mean only a holding of the present wage structure while prices were allowed to fall back.

At the White House Conference were David B. Robertson of the Firemen and Enginemen and Harry Fraser of the Conductors, both independent unions; George Harrison of the Railway Clerks; Elmer Milliman, Maintenance-of-Way Workers, and Harvey Brown, International Association of Machinists. The last three are A. F. of L. affiliates. Daniel J. Tobin of the A. F. of L. Teamsters Union also was in the group.

Publisher of Dewey Pamphlet Denies Brownell P.A.C. Charge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., and the head of Press Research, Inc., were at odds today over the relation, if any, of the Washington Research Agency with the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee.

An exchange of words between Messrs. Brownell and Nelson Poynter, publisher of Press Research, was touched off by an inquiry by the Dies Committee of the House into distribution of a pamphlet on Gov. Thomas E. Dewey prepared by Mr. Poynter's organization.

The Democratic National Committee has said it used the 95-page pamphlet as "source material."

Mr. Brownell at a news conference in New York said that certain criticisms of three New York Democrats in the booklet "were part of a program of the Political Action Committee to take over the New Deal."

Mr. Poynter retorted that Mr. Brownell's statement was "an obvious and very clumsy attempt to divide and conquer New York Democrats. . . ."

Previously Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, had expressed disapproval of the references to James A. Farley, former National Chairman; Edward J. Flynn, and Sol. John J. Bennett.

Mr. Brownell, referring in a statement to Mr. Poynter's denial that his agency was affiliated with the P. A. C. or any political organization, said:

"The denial . . . is not very convincing in the light of Mr. Poynter's membership in the P. A. C."

Mr. Poynter replied that "Brownell has not yet challenged the accuracy of anything in the Press Research report on Dewey since the bulk of it consists of Dewey's own utterances which damn him as confused and contradictory. . . ."

Asserting that the Dies Committee was applying "Gestapo methods of intimidation to the press," Mr. Poynter told reporters yesterday that "the congressional lame ducks are determined to shear and to try to destroy an organization that is dedicated to flight reaction, such as the Dies Committee so well symbolizes, with facts and research."

Economics Placed On Priority List

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—William Benton, Vice-President of the University of Chicago and chairman of the Board of Encyclopaedia Britannica, declared Oct. 2 that America is "a nation of economic illiterates."

"I place the study of economics high on the priority list for postwar adult education," he told the Controllers Institute of America.

"The most surprising single element in this war has been its demonstration of America's capacity to produce.

"If, through clear thinking and broad public understanding, we can solve the major political and economic problems which will confront us at the war's end, it is obvious that we have the potential to achieve a standard of living higher than anything this country has yet known."

Edwin W. Burbott of Chicago was elected President of the group.

AAF Safety Rate Increased Despite Growth in Flying

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—The safety rate of the Army Air Force in this country, despite a substantial rise in flying, has increased, says Lieut. Gen. Barton K. Yount, Director of the AAF Training Command.

General Yount told the National Safety Council yesterday that 20,100,000 military flying hours were logged in the first six months of this year, 6,500,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1943, but "fatal accidents were actually reduced."

In Washington, the War Department disclosed yesterday that 11,000 airmen have been lost in 5,600 fatal Army Air Force accidents in the United States since Pearl Harbor. The Department made public these figures in a statement supplementing its earlier announcement that 17,500 planes had been "lost" in the United States during the same period. Of this total, the Department said, only 11,000 were cracked up in wrecks while 4,000 were worn out in flight training and 2,500 were worn to the extent that they became fit only for ground training.

The total of "lost" planes was slightly more than half the overall losses of 42,000 AAF aircraft in all operations at home and abroad.

Its figures on fatalities and injuries show, the Department said, that 95 of every 100 men who enter flight training will complete their training without so much as a minor mishap.

It is not known definitely what the enemy's air accident losses have been, "but there is certainly no reason to suppose that their rates are lower than ours," the statement said.

U. S. Army Air Forces Tackle Postwar Plans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Army Air Forces disclosed yesterday it has set up a postwar planning section with a view to "preserving air strength adequate for the future protection" of the nation.

An AAF spokesman said the section has a staff of 10 persons under Col. R. C. Moffatt.

He stated that the planning section would be expanded after the defeat of Germany and further enlarged when Japan surrenders.

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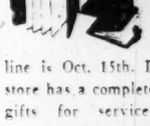
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The Home Forum

Of One Accord

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SO LONG AS we believe that one country, one nation, one race, or one people has access to more of good than another, we still have in thought a remnant of the belief in a limited, localized, tribal god, a concept that held the Israelites in bondage. It was above such a concept of God as this that Jacob rose to some extent after his dream at Bethel, in which he saw angels ascending and descending, for when the light became clearer he affirmed with conviction, "Surely the Lord is in this place; and I knew it not" (Genesis 28:16). In other words, he saw that God was not confined to his father's house, which he was leaving for a long sojourn in a strange country, but rather was with him every step of the way.

All who know God as infinite Mind affirm and daily prove that God is everywhere, good is everywhere, certainly not present in one place and absent in another, nor at hand for one and withheld from another. Did not the apostle say (James 1:17), "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning"?

* * *

A young aviator found himself in a small clearing on a lonely island after a forced landing, facing natives standing in front of a little church, evidently the fruit of missionary activities. The stolid look on the faces of the natives made the boy's future appear problematic. Then the thought occurred to him that since there was a church there, perhaps the natives knew some hymns, so he began to sing one hymn after another to the wondering people until he found one with which evidently they were familiar. The effect was electric; immediately they began to minister to him, and the best on the island was not too good for him. The simple tune had carried with it the memory of love expressed by some consecrated missionary, and in the consciousness of good the natives and the young aviator were of one accord.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 469): "Mind is God. The exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the *only* Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind—called *devil* or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality." Recognizing the existence of but one Mind, God, universal good, we see why we need not fear. Governed by this one and only Mind, men must be of one accord and in one place, a place fitly described by the Psalmist (Psalms 91:1) as "the secret place of the most High."

Greed, selfishness, and fear separate brethren and make minds with conflicting opinions appear to be natural and normal. So common is the belief of minds many that one who holds to the truth of the allness of God and the oneness of infinite Mind need not be surprised if he is called visionary, impractical, and unwilling to face facts. Christian Scientists steadfastly look away from evil in all its forms. They insist that evil is not to be ignored or served in the name of good, but that it is to be seen as a lie about God and man; hence without place in God's creation, because God is good and has created all good. Such scientific denial of evil and affirmation of good, based upon an understanding of God's law, results in the healing of sickness and sin. Thus is proved the unimpeachable harmony of God's kingdom.

* * *

When all who reverently repeat, "Our Father which art in heaven" (Matthew 6:9), believe what they say and act in accordance with the understanding that God really is our Father, the Father of all, from the least to the greatest, then we shall see more of His kingdom come on earth. This prayer leaves no room for the mental reservation that one country has more good than another, or that one race of people is superior to another.

In human experience some individuals and groups seem to have progressed further than others in spiritual ideals. While this may be reason for gratitude, it is not an excuse for smugness. God knows neither time nor place, race, color, nor creed. All His children are equally beloved of Him; they are His reflection, His likeness, His responsibility. Man in his true being, spiritual and perfect, is His beloved son, in whom He is well pleased. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 340): "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Icelandic]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A STOP FOR GRASS": *A Photograph by William McGreal*

THIS ASPECT of Iceland is doubtless now familiar to many young Americans. The great plains, rimmed with volcanic mountains, are characteristic of the country, and the ponies are no less so. The Icelanders are devoted to their sturdy ponies. Every trip is planned to give them a grazing period at frequent intervals. On long journeys over lava fields or glaciers, extra ponies are taken along to carry a supply of fodder.

"When I Think of England—"

IN THESE DAYS, when tourist travel is ruled out, what pleasant journeys on the wings of memory must be made where lovers of Shakespeare's "dear dear land" chance to meet.

When I think of England, I think of many things: of Stratford, and even more, perhaps, of the little village of Shottery where, turning into a leafy lane, one comes suddenly upon Ann Hathaway's cottage and has to persuade himself that he isn't dreaming. I think of Oxford with her ghostly bells chiming out of the past, a guarantee of perpetual music comparable with the rainbow in the realm of color; of her college gardens, almost obliging meditation, and telling of a perdurable peace men will ever require and, under God, will ever have. For these were "monastic foundations."

* * *

When I think of England, I think of the Lake District, with its name places that are themselves poetry—Windermere, Derwentwater, Ambleside, Friar's Crag, Ullswater, Grasmere, Dove Cottage, Cumberland. I think of rain, and lit emerald fields, and daffodils; of hills wearing the mist as a woman a silk shawl; of waterfalls that "stun" (as Wordsworth says) the otherwise so peaceful countryside.

I think of enduring Canterbury, that has called such companies of pilgrims to her so-English cathedral; and still calls, and again will call, when the present interruption is as a thunderstorm gone over, leaving her Kentish skies as soft and beautiful as ever, "with hearts at peace under an English heaven."

* * *

But especially, when I think of England, I think of Malvern, and the sheep-cropped Malvern Hills where, "in a somer seson," the poet of *Piers the Plowman* entuned his song. I close my eyes and behold, with the author of *A Shropshire Lad*, his "colored counties" quilting the land around Bredon Hill. I see again, from the eminence of the Beacon, that unforgettable and seemingly-enchanted valley, with its magnificent old Priory Church, keeping the rich plain of pastoral Worcestershire.

The Priory's symbolic beauty is such that it fills the throat of the beholder from the hills. What names rise up at the mere sight of it! Wycliffe, Tyndall, Latimer, Ridley, Cranmer, Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Cowper, Keats—where shall we leave off? The Norman Conquest was still a living memory when the bells of the first Priory Church echoed to the heights. Langland must have viewed the monastery as, "on a May morning on Malvern hills," he entertained his vision of a greater England, and set the pattern for such works as Bunyan's classic Dream, through Milton and Morris, down to the present day, to a modern treatise on social betterment—The Beveridge Report; such is the continuity of the English story.

* * *

I think, too, when I think of England, of the Drama Festivals held so many happy summers in the shadow of the Priory Church; of figures such as Elgar, Drinkwater, Abercrombie, Shaw—the not unworthy representatives respectively of Purcell, the voices that have swollen the anthem of English poetry, and (it may be) the Shakespeare of our times, the author of one of the greatest chronicle plays, *St. Joan*. It would have been a great moment to have been at a performance of *Hamlet*, with Shakespeare at the Globe, three centuries ago; and it is much to have been at a performance of *St. Joan* with its author in the gallery (which he preferred to the stalls) in the shadow of the Malvern Hills.

A. E. JOHNSON

The Lights of London

(September 17th)

The lights of London gleam again
For every child to see.
For five-year-olds who'd only known
How dark the night could be.

They'd never seen the fairy sight
Of streets and shops aglow,
Nor watched the mirrored bridge lamps dance
In water far below.

It may be that they thought the stars
Had fallen from the skies;
I wish I had been there to see
The wonder in their eyes.

GWEN CASTLE

Concerning the Family Sagas of Iceland

FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL story-telling was a beloved art among the Norse tribes. From generation to generation through the Middle Ages runs an undercurrent of oral traditions, matchless both in quantity and form. In a lawsuit in eastern Norway around 1270 an assembly of jurors gave an account of the pedigree of the leading family of the valley through almost three centuries; and this was no extraordinary performance. For special reasons, however, Iceland became the storehouse of the tradition; in the lonely, sub-arctic island the art of popular story-telling developed to a degree which has no parallel in Europe. This special gift of the Icelanders created the pride of their literature, the family sagas.

In general outlook these tales are strictly Icelandic. They depict a society different from contemporary Norway, that of a recently settled island, loosely organized. Without a king or an executive authority, without a strong clergy or a centralizing town life, it becomes split up into countless conflicting groups. . . .

Still, in many ways, Norwegians recognize themselves in the sagas. Norse farm life on both sides of the sea always had fundamental traits in common; the Icelanders depict them in a fullness unmatched by any other source. The art with which the sagas were told became a living force in the homeland. In fundamental traits they carry on the style of the Edda. . . .

The family sagas remain nevertheless a local Icelandic creation; they were unknown even in Norway throughout the Middle Ages. But from them another literary creation grew, the sagas of the Norwegian kings, which became an integrating part of Norway's own traditions and of the very life of the nation.

The Icelandic saga men gathered information not only about happenings on their own island, but just as much about events in the mother country. The traffic back and forth was constant and everyone who "came out" (that is, to Iceland) had something to tell. These traditions early began to cluster into rounded sagas about the individual kings, in the manner of the family tales and in their style. They were told principally for the pleasure and entertainment of the Icelanders. But the Norwegian rulers were no less interested in the story of themselves and their royal house and early began to encourage the saga tellers. Again the demand created the supply. The skaldic songs of war were short and could not be repeated indefinitely. In order to keep their position, the Icelanders at court needed something which would last regularly through the long and tedious winter evenings in the hall. Nothing could serve their purpose better than the story of the Norwegian kings themselves; and they early developed an astounding repertoire. A young Icelander who came to the court of King Harold Hardrada in the middle of the eleventh century spent the evenings of an entire autumn telling about Harold's ancestors, one saga after another. Finally, after some understandable hesitation, he entered upon the king's own saga; it lasted through the full two weeks of Christmas, and everyone was amazed at the accuracy of his information.—From "The Voice of Norway," by HALVDAN KOHT and SIGMUND SKARD. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1944.)

Like a Fallen Arrow

LIKE A FALLEN ARROW from the skies, the thin stone spire of the Sainte-Chapelle, more delicate than crystal and more ethereal than glass, rises above the dark towers of the Conciergerie. Its narrow black shadow falls, at all seasons, upon citizens and tourists, the just and the unjust. Strange accents are heard under the gargoyles. The Swiss guide patters his guide-book English. The little school teachers thrill under the touch of history. The bored flappers yawn. The leading inhabitant of Zenith City strives heroically to take an intelligent interest in the twelfth century, exactly eight hundred years before the invention of the automobile. A young Spaniard with his younger wife kisses her hand in a dark corner of the winding stone stairway, which is what the architect probably intended it for. The stairway winds round and round, up and up, like one of the Tartar kings' secret turrets in the Kremlin, and then with a gasp you are out in the air again, in the most marvellous coloured and moving air ever held between four walls, an air full of dancing light.

For if, as Anatole France declared, Christian art is invariably sad, this chapel is the gayest work of paganism in the world. Its immense, high, and narrow stained-glass windows are as if bewitched with beauty. No such colours, you feel, exist in the natural world. All creation outside is pale and discoloured, robbed of its riches.—From "Paris in Profile," by GEORGE SLOCOMBE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Einhuga

þýðing á ensku greininni um Kristileg Vísindi á þessari blaðsíðu

Á meðan vjer höfum þá skoðun, að eitthvert eitt land, einn kynflokkur eða ein þjóð hafi aðgang að meira af gæðum lífsins en aðrar, eru enn eftir í hugum vorum leifar af trúnni á takmarkaðan, staðbundinn ættarguð, þeirri sömu hugmynd, er hjelt Ísraelsmönnum í ánauð. Yfir slíka hugmynd um Guð varð Jakob að nokkru leyti hafinn eftir draum sinn í Betel, þar sem hann sá engla fara upp og niður stigann, því þegar birti, játaði hann af sannfæringu, "Sannlega er Drottinn á þessum stað, og eg vissi það ekki!" (1. Mósebók 28:16). Með öðrum orðum, hann sá, að Guð var ekki einungis í húsi föður hans, sem hann var að fara frá til langdvala í ókunnu landi, heldur var förunautur hans alla leið.

Allir þeir, er þekkja Guð sem óendanlegan Huga, fullyrða og sanna það dagsdaglega, að Guð er alstaðar nálægur, að hið góða er alstaðar nálægt, vissulega ekki nærverandi á einum stað en fjarverandi á öðrum, nje við höndina fyrir einn en varnað öðrum; því, komst ekki postulinn svo að orði: "Sérhver góð gjöf og sérhver fullkomin gáfa er ofan að og kemur niður frá föður ljósanna, en hjá honum er hvorki umbreyting nje umhverfingarskuggi"? (Jakobs Bréf 1:17).

* * *

Ungur flugmaður nokkur, er hafði orðið að þrautlenda, fann að hann var staddur í litlu rjóðri á einmanalegri eyju, andspænis frumbúum, er stóðu fyrir framan litla kirkju—auðsýnilega ávöxt iðju einhvers kristniboða. Tilfinningarleysið í svip þeirra boðaði ekkert gott um framtíð piltsins. Datt honum þá í hug, að úr því að kirkja var þar, mundu þeir ef til vill þekkja einhverja sálma, svo hann fór að syngja hvern sálminn á fætur öðrum fyrir hina undrandi áheyrendur, þar til hann hitti á þann, sem þeir auðsjáanlega könnuðust við. Var þá sem þeir hefðu verið snertir töfrasprota, því tafarlaust fóru þeir að hlynna að honum, og alt það besta á eyjunni var ekki of gott fyrir hann. Þetta einfalda lag hafði flutt þeim endurminningu um ástúð, sem einhver guðelskandi trúboði hafði auðsýnt þeim, og í meðvitundinni um hið góða urðu frumbúarnir og flugmaðurinn ungi einhuga.

Mary Baker Eddy kemst svo að orði í *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (bls. 469): "Hugur er Guð. Það sem eyðir villunni er hinn mikli sannleiki, að Guð, hið góða, er hinn *eini* Hugur, og að hin falsaða andstæða óendanlegs Hugar—kölluð *djöfull* eða hið illa—er ekki Hugur, er ekki Sannleikur, heldur villa, án vitsmuna eða veruleika." Ef vjer viðurkennum aðeins tilveru eins Hugar, Guðs, þess alumlykjandi góða, sjáum vjer hvers vegna vjer þurfum eigi að óttast. Þegar oss er stjórnað af þessum aleina Huga, verðum vjer að vera einhuga og á einum stað—stað sem sálmaskáldið lýsir svo vel með orðunum "í skjóli hins hæsta" (Sálmarnir 91:1).

Ásælni, eigingirni og ótti valda sundrung meðal meðbræðra vorra, og gjöra það að verkum að það virðist eðlilegt og heilbrigt að hugir manna sjeu andvígir að skoðunum. Svo almenn er þessi skoðun í hugum margra, að sá, sem heldur fast við sannleikann um alleik Guðs og einingu óendanlegs Hugar, má ekki kippa sjer upp við að vera kallaður draumamaður, óhagsýnn og ófús að horfast í augu við staðreyndir. Kristilegir Vísindamenn forðast stöðuglega hið illa í öllum þess myndum. En þeir halda því fast fram, að vjer megum ekki vera afskiftalausir um það nje þjóna því í nafni hins góða, heldur eigum vjer að skoða það sem lýgi um Guð og mann, sem þar af leiðandi á sjer engan stað í sköpunarverki Guðs, því Guð er góður og skapaði alt hið góða. Slík vísindaleg afneitun þess illa og viðurkenning hins góða byggjast á skilningi á lögum Guðs og leiða til lækninga á sjúkdómi og synd. Þannig er sannað hið óneitanlega samræmi í ríki Guðs.

* * *

Þegar allir þeir, sem endurtaka með lotningu, "Faðir vor, þú sem ert í himnum" (Matteus 6:9), og trúa því, sem þeir eru að fara með, og breyta samkvæmt þeim skilningi, að Guð sje í raun og veru Faðir vor, Faðir allra, frá þeim minsta til hins mesta, þá munum vjer sjá meira af Hans ríki koma hjer á jörðu. Þessi bæn útilokar þeirri sjerrjettindaskoðun, að eitthvert eitt land hafi meira af gæðum en annað, eða einn kynflokkur sje öðrum fremri.

Samkvæmt mannlegri reynslu virðast sumir einstaklingar og flokkar manna hafa komist lengra áleiðis en aðrir á sviði andlegra hugsjóna. Þó að ástæða sje til að fagna því, er óáfsakanlegt að vera fyllilega ánægður með það. Guð greinir hvorki staði nje stundir, kynþætti, hörundsliti eða trúarjátningar. Öll Hans börn eru Honum jafn kær; þau eru endurspeglun Hans, líking Hans, og eru undir Hans umsjá. Maðurinn í innsta eðli sínu—sem er andlegt og fullkomið—er elskaður sonur Hans, sem Hann hefir velþóknun á. Frú Eddy ritar í *Science and Health* (bls. 340): "Einn og óendanlegur Guð, hið góða, sameinar menn og þjóðir; stofnar bræðralag á meðal mannanna; bindur enda á styrjaldir; uppfyllir orð Ritningarinnar, 'Elska skalt þú náunga þinn eins og sjálfan þig'; gjöreyðir heiðinni og kristinni skurðgoðadýrkun—hverskonar misrjetti í reglugerðum, er snerta fjelagslíf þjóðfjelaga og borga, hegningarlöggjöf, stjórnmál og trúarbrögð; kemur á jöfnuði meðal karla og kvenna; eyðir fordæmingunni yfir manninum, og skilur ekkert eftir, sem geti syndgað, þjást, þolað hegningu eða fyrirfarist."

Lyric for Daybreak

Look! The ruby-throated linnet!
Beak open—prismed fire!
No tree top rises higher;
There he sings—
Flame
On green—
Lifting tall syllables of s
In star-clear echoings!

GERTRUDE MAY LUTZ

Most British of All Seas

THE IRISH SEA is the most truly British of all seas. For if by British you mean something pertaining to the Isles of Britain, the Empire of Britain and so on, the modern meaning of the word, in fact, which takes no account of Celtic origins, you could not find a more representative concentration of Britannic elements anywhere. The shores of the Irish Sea are parcelled out as if by some impartial arbiter into holdings of almost equal size for all parties—the Welsh, the English, the Scotch, the Ulstermen, the Free Staters, the Manxmen. Or, if by British you mean it in the stricter sense of Brythonic, the statement holds good, for it is the sea of the ancient kingdom of Strathclyde as well as the sea of North Wales. In fact, the richness of the Celtic twilight in the Irish Sea is only surpassed by the richness of its material sunsets. Turner was a regular visitor to the Dee estuary for the sake of the sunsets in Liverpool Bay, and there is an afterglow in Morecambe Bay which fires the whole assemblage of the Cumbrian mountains and throws their image, beacon-red—but showing every outline, on the wide shallow waters and desolate miles of sad wet sand-flats.

The Irish Sea is the most enclosed and, at the same time, the most picturesque of all our seas. The six countries which surround it and the one which lies mid-most in it have nearly all contrived to throw up the grandest and wildest of their mountains along its shores. Here muster the Snowdon Range, the Clwyd Hills, the Lancashire Fells, the mountains of the Lake District, the Galloway mountains (Cairnsmore of Fleet is the wildest and most imposing mountain in the Scottish Lowlands), the Manx Mountains, the Mourne Mountains, and the Wicklow Mountains. . . .

The Mediterranean has hardly a finer ceremonial entrance than the Irish Sea. It would be a mistake to compare Gibraltar and Holyhead Mountain too closely. There is, however, one identical thing about the two, lying in the idea which each inspires: an idea which is one of the most inspiring if indefinable in all geography—the parting of the ways of two seas. By 365 steps you may walk down the face of the great precipice of the south front of Holyhead Mountain, which is made of the oldest known rock in the world, pre-Cambrian quartzite. By a little suspension bridge you may cross over the surging sea gully and gain the South Stack Island. Here you will feel that you have arrived at a place which has a force of character quite dynamic. From the sound of the sea to the aspect of the horizon it gives the impression of a wedge between destinations, a place of passage. For the birds who crowd every inch of ledge on the furrowed cliff, as well as for sailors all over the world, Holyhead is one of the principal landfalls and departures.—From "The Seas and Shores of England," by Edmund Vale. (New York: Scribner, 1936.)

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HF-52

Thousands of Imported War Workers Help Save U. S. Crops in West

Mexico Has Sent 116,500 Under Pact Signed in '42

In addition to agricultural workers, more than 40,000 men have aided in maintaining railroads since May, 1943—All are paid prevailing wages, with 10 P. C. sent back to Mexico to stake their return.

By Elizabeth Fagg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—One of the dramatic stories of this war which has been very much overlooked for bigger tales is the story of how the United States Government, desperate for manpower on the home front, has imported foreign labor for the first time. Few Americans have an idea of the history-making background which lies behind the planting and harvesting of the fruits and vegetables which come to their tables from the West Coast.

Trainload after trainload of workers have been taken from Mexico to care for crops which have fed not only United States civilians, but have gone to the armies of the United Nations. Thousands more workers have been shipped up to maintain United States railroad tracks for the transport of these agricultural commodities. From the Bahamas and from Jamaica, also, labor has been imported by the United States.

The importation of foreign labor into the United States through intergovernmental agreement is unprecedented in the history of the country.

Each worker who leaves Mexico on one of the special trains carries a work contract signed by himself and by a representative for the two Governments. The contracts cover a wide variety of protections ranging from minimum-wage guarantees to the right of repatriation. Each train carries a representative of the Mexican Secretary of Labor and representatives of the United States Government, whose business it is to see that the workers and the trains arrive in good order at their destinations.

116,500 Workers Sent to U. S.

Under the International Agricultural Agreement, more than 116,500 laborers have gone to the United States since the first train rolled out of Mexico City in September, 1942. September should see some 8,500 men recruited, which will fill out the 1944 quota of 75,000. This program is administered by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In answer to the demand for railroad track workers a second program was begun in May, 1943, to recruit men for maintenance gangs. Under this agreement more than 40,000 men have been shipped out. This program is under the War Manpower Administration, but the United States Railroad Retirement Board is carrying on the recruiting work.

Under each program the worker is paid by the United States employer the prevailing wage of the region in which he is working, on an hourly, daily, or piecework basis. Ten per cent of his earnings are withheld and placed on deposit in Mexican banks for him to collect when he returns.

As most of the workers send regular money orders back to their dependents during their absence, there are numerous Mexican families living from the sizable dollar wages paid to one of their members working in the United States. It has been estimated that about 80 per cent of the total salaries gained by these men in the United States finds its way back to Mexico.

A Mexican peasant may gain more in a few months' work in the United States than a lifetime of hard work would bring into the exchequer in his own country.

High Wage Scale

Talking to one of the workers in the recruiting lines who had been up to the United States before on a previous contract, we found that he had worked at picking plums for two weeks at $18 a day, in the hops fields for 12 days at $15 a day, and 1½ months in the beet fields at $10 a day. Altogether he was in the United States for eight months, during which he earned $1,500.

Until recent months, recruiting of both agricultural and railroad workers has been done in Mexico's capital, where the great National Stadium was utilized. A visit to the Stadium during these days was a fantastic experience. At one time a crowd of 42,000 men, the population of a small city, was milling around the large park which surrounds the Stadium, all hoping to go to the United States.

Some had been waiting as long as three months, sleepng on the ground, eating tortillas and tacos from the vendors, and simply foregoing the matter of baths and shaves. Each held a white card with the date of his arrival, which date established his turn to enter the Stadium lines. Despite the virtually penniless condition of most of the men, a lively traffic in these cards went on constantly as the men would pay for a card bearing a date earlier than the one they held.

The men had gathered from the far corners of Mexico. Many were peasants who never had been farther from home than to the next village to visit a fiesta. They arrived at the capital by foot or donkey-back in as many cases as by bus or train. They wore leather sandals wrought by the village cobbler, serapes hand-loomed in their adobe homes, and the inevitable straw sombrero. Some were pure Indian, speaking only their native tongue and understanding as little of Spanish as of English.

600 Men a Day

The efficient staff of United States Government employees inside the Stadium could handle about 600 men in a day, running them through the elaborate but well-organized process of selection, fingerprinting, examination, photographing, and preparation of immigration papers and the work contract. Before the contract is signed, the workers are always taken in groups to listen to a careful explanation of the rights, protections, and obligations to which they commit themselves.

Beginning in May, a new recruiting setup was introduced, more expensive and troublesome for the United States Government, but a more convenient system for the Mexican workman. The agricultural recruiters have been working out in the States, moving at intervals from one town or city to another. They go to the workman instead of having him come to them. Laborers are contracted on a preliminary basis, sent to the Capital where the final examinations are given, then routed on up to the United States as before.

If the laborer is rejected, his transportation back to the recruiting center is paid for him. He is thus saved the long trip to Mexico City, weeks of waiting without assurances of being taken, perhaps only to be rejected at the end, as was the problem with the former setup.

The railroad program moved its entire setup out of the city, up to San Luis Potosi, on the Laredo-Mexico City line, at the home of the Mexican National Railway repair shops and a natural mecca for railroad workers.

Under both programs the workers go out on six-month contracts which are renewable. If they want to return at the end of six months, however, they may do so. Many prefer to have a trip home, then apply for a new contract. A good work record assures a worker of reselection.

Laborers in Mexico Prepare to Leave for the United States to Take Farm and Rail-Repair Jobs

Since September, 1942, 116,500 Mexicans have gone to the United States to work on farms under the International Agricultural Agreement. In addition, 40,000 laborers have gone to work as track workers on the vast network of rail lines north of the Rio Grande. The scenes pictured here show preparations under way for the trip of the laborers. Above left shows a Mexican father bidding his family good-by. Lines of men, upper right, are seen inside the National Stadium at Mexico City, waiting to pass the questioning of the first inspectors. The men are chosen on the basis of experience and ability to do farm work. Trains like that shown at the lower left leave regularly, carrying loads of Mexican workers attracted by the high wages paid in the United States. Lower right shows the end of the process of getting all papers in order. Here the workman is issued a ration book, an oddity in Mexico, where nothing is rationed.

Allies Slog On In Mud of New Italian Winter

Rain turns country into quagmire as Fifth and Eighth Armies advance slowly toward Po.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Oct. 5—A second grueling winter campaign for the Allies in Italy can be said to have started already.

The calendar may not say so until next month. But the men of the Fifth and Eighth Armies have been saying so for nearly two weeks—ever since rain began pouring down to transform mountain roads into sloshy, difficult supply routes and flat country into quagmires where heavy vehicles have churned up the mud.

It is in such disadvantageous weather conditions—which the Germans have turned promptly to their advantage—that Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's men are inching forward in the central sector against strong opposition toward the plain of the Po Valley and Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's troops are halted on the banks of the flooded Fiumicino River, canalized waterway at the eastern end of the coast-to-coast line.

Difficult Going

It is mighty tough going for the Fifth Army troops as they toil to make their break-out from the Appenine Mountains they have crossed with such great difficulty. But they are pressing on stubbornly.

Yesterday, the Americans are reported to have gained another two miles along the road to Bologna, which puts them within 16 miles of that city. A greater menace to the rear of the Germans facing the Eighth Army in the Adriatic sector, however, is the American thrust toward Imola, southeast of Bologna.

The advance there and on the west of the road to Bologna is keeping the Allied flanks abreast of the main thrust along the Bologna highway. On the Americans' right, British troops of the Fifth Army have been standing up to some heavy counterattacks since they captured a couple more Appenine peaks dominating the terrain just ahead.

Nazis Fight Tenaciously

Ever since the Allied armies crossed the backbone of the Appenines, the Germans have been fighting on the reverse slopes, which are to their disadvantage in the over-all tactical picture. They have done so with such tenacity, however, that with the handicaps due to weather and inherent in the nature of the country, the Allies have lost the momentum of their advance. Whether they can regain it before winter really arrives depends on various factors, of which one of the strongest is the weather.

If it continues the way it has the past fortnight, the Allies will not be able to profit by their complete control of the skies, and their progress—both for combat purposes and for the essential supply build-up that must precede the Fifth Army break-out from the mountains onto the plain—is unlikely to be fast enough to prevent the Germans from further improving their defense positions.

There has just been a letup in the rains and mists.

But when Fifth Army troops resumed their attack on an intensified scale, they found themselves up against obstacles raised by the enemy during the enforced delay—mine fields, machine-gun artillery, and mortar positions which were not there previously.

Nazis Reinforced

Also, the Germans had taken the opportunity to bring up reinforcements. Representatives of as many as six divisions figured in repeated attacks launched against the Americans on Mount Battiglia. They were sent in in waves behind a barrage of artillery and mortar fire as they tried to throw the Americans off the hill mass 2,323 feet high on the right of and dominating the Firenzuola-Imola road.

Losses on both sides have been heavy at this local key point, where German resistance is particularly strong since the threat raised there to Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's positions farthere east is fully recognized. There are no signs yet of a German general withdrawal and forces pulled back in the terrain between the Fifth and Eighth Armies have been diverted into the path of the advancing armies.

Both Allied armies have the toughest job ahead—one that certainly does not look as if it can be accomplished quickly—as the Germans settle down to prolong their resistance through another winter if they can.

Collaborators Put Strain On French Affairs

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIARRITZ, France, Oct. 5—The collaborationist trials which are now going on in France are putting a strain on the nation politically, as new parties, born of the resistance, are quick to point out the political affiliations of the accused.

In every town in southwest France, through which I have just toured, I was told that many collaborators had been jailed on the ground of their political records.

In the region between Bordeaux and Toulouse, 10,000 collaborationists have fled and the Maquis are policing the roads daily to intercept those trying to reach the frontier.

Between Hendaye and Toulouse, a group of American reporters were stopped and examined 32 times, with a machine gun pointed at the driver until their papers were verified.

Thousands Imprisoned

There is no official figure, but the number of those imprisoned in France, charged with collaboration, is approximately 50,000. While the trials may be a source of political strain, this nationally expressed indignation against collaborators is nevertheless a proof of solidarity.

Here at Biarritz, first glance gives the impression that the war has left little trace, beyond a few bombed houses on the upper cliff.

On the beach, little children play hide-and-seek in the deep gun emplacements which the Germans blasted in the cliffs under the Hotel du Pala and under the Casino. Shops are open in the town and shop windows carry a brave, if meager, display.

The appearance of normality is fallacious, as the town has its share of 3,000,000 French prisoners and forced workers in Germany. There is hardly a family which has not had someone beyond the Rhine, and the remainder of the youth here are now in French Forces of the Interior, or mobilized for active service at the front.

Many Join Maquis

In neighboring Bayonne, of 100,000 population, 1,000 went to work in Germany on the promise that French prisoners would be released in exchange. Later, when labor was conscripted for Germany, many men joined the Maquis. Gestapo labor round-ups got 2,000, but many escaped. The whereabouts of many of these is now unknown.

Biarritz, like all cities and towns, had collaborationists. Some were convinced it was better to accept participation in the "European Union."

Most collaborated because they wanted to make easy money. Receiving Germans voluntarily in homes or accepting hospitality is also considered collaboration.

U. S.-Canada Education Group Set Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A joint Canada-United States Committee on Education has been established as a nongovernmental, pioneering agency for co-operation among educational leaders across the border, to strengthen the respect and understanding now held by citizens of each country for the other.

The American Council on Education sponsored the new committee, acting in conjunction with the Canada and Newfoundland Education Association, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, and the National Conference of Canadian Universities.

After reviewing the international influences and trends affecting education in the postwar period, the Committee at its first meeting in Niagara Falls, Ontario, adopted a statement in which it "calls upon the educational forces of Canada and the United States to co-operate in insuring an adequate educational undergirding for the perpetuation of the international amity in North America which now exists. Increased and improved education about Canada in the United States and about the United States in Canada is possible and is desirable. It is a safeguard of future welfare. Such education must be realistic, not sentimental or propagandistic; it must be built on the assumption that mutual understanding and tolerance of differences are essential ingredients of enduring mutual respect."

Kenneth Lindsay, member of the British Parliament and formerly under-secretary in the British Board of Education, reported to it on recent educational developments in Great Britain, and on activities among the United Nations for educational advance during the postwar period.

The Committee regards education for good relations between Canada and the United States as one phase of a broader program of education for constructive participation in world affairs. The Committee in no way advocates a continental isolationism.

Three-Way Co-operation

At its Niagara Falls meeting it indorsed unanimously a proposal for establishing in the near future a joint United States-United Kingdom Committee on Education similar in function and organization to the Canada-United States Committee. The Committee looked with favor upon close, three-way co-operation in educational and cultural matters among the educators of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain as an immediately feasible step in the development of strong, worldwide educational relations.

The Committee considered plans for and strongly recommended a proposed survey of textbooks and other teaching materials in history, geography, and the other social studies. The survey should analyze and evaluate these teaching materials and the courses of study in which they are used in the schools of both countries. It should describe what pupils in the United States are now taught about Canada and what pupils in Canada are now taught about the United States, and should lead to constructive suggestions for improved treatment of matters of mutual concern.

Good Will Cited

Teacher education in the field of United States-Canada relations is regarded by the Committee as of pressing importance. The Committee is formulating plans for programs of teacher training, especially through summer schools, workshops, and travel designed to acquaint Canadian teachers with the United States and teachers from the United States with Canada. The Committee expects to issue a periodic news letter to serve as a clearing house for information on activities and promising practices in the area of its interest. Individuals interested in securing the news letter are invited a write to any member of the Executive Board of the Committee. The Committee will welcome information concerning school and college practices and plans in the study of Canada-United States relations.

The Niagara Falls statement (shortly to be issued in pamphlet form by the Committee) reviews the similarities, the differences, and the mutual interests of the two countries, and suggests the function of education in perpetuating the good will which now exists. The following paragraphs from that statement indicate the point of view and general policy of the joint Committee.

"Though present happy relations between Canada and the United States are firmly established, it would be unwise in the extreme to take their continuance for granted and to neglect the good offices of friendship. Co-operation can never be regarded as a fait accompli; it can endure only as an active, ongoing process. . . . The history of developing friendship between our two countries gives us good reasons for congratulation and pride but shows no less clearly the need for keeping the basis of that friendship strong. During more than a century of peace between Canada and the United States there have been few decades without occasion for disagreement; there will be such occasions again.

"Only a living and flourishing friendship secured by deep-spreading roots of respect and understanding can prevent occasions of difference from growing to dangerous proportions. . . . It is imperative that the citizens of each land understand their national similarities and differences, place differences and antipathies in proper perspective, cherish precedents in co-operative action, co-ordinate for mutual advantage the factors of our economic life, respect our separate national cultures. . . . The educational institutions of the United States and Canada alike have a heavy responsibility for building in generation following generation the understanding and tolerance upon which good international relations rest. . . . There is evidence that educational agencies are not now discharging these responsibilities in adequate measure. . . ."

Shotwell Honored By Education Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Niagara Falls, Ontario

Dr. James T. Shotwell of New York was honored here by the new Joint Canada-United States Committee on Education for his years of service in developing the scholarly foundations for a program of intercultural relations between the United States and Canada.

The tribute was rendered at a dinner attended also by Malcolm W. Davis of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Supplies Slow Allied Advance In Netherlands

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 5—The large-scale attack by the American First Army now developing north of Aachen may be the beginning of an American assault all along the line against the Siegfried defenses.

On the other hand, it may be primarily a diversion to give relief to the British Second Army on its left while Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey widens and thickens his corridor in Holland. The next few days will probably show whether this is the case.

In the meantime it is only fair to the American commanders for me to pour scorn on any suggestion that little seemed to be going on along the Siegfried Line while the British Second and First Allied Air Borne Armies were fighting for their lives in Holland.

The rate of the American advance across France was quite phenomenal, and Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's journey of 900 miles from his supply base is likely to live as a record for a long time.

Supply Must Be Served

But no matter how fast a force may travel it must eventually halt to allow its supply arrangements to catch up with it. In the same way an automobile must be pulled into a filling station for more gas, no matter what it's horsepower.

As I see the situation, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower realized that when the American armies reached the forward defenses of the Siegfried Line they would have to halt for a considerable time to build up the necessary strength to forge frontier defenses against what Hitler could scrape together to hold them.

General Eisenhower wanted some distraction for the Germans while this building-up process was going on, so he decided to attempt the long-odds chance of an airborne operation in Holland in the hope that it might enable the Second British Army (with its shorter supply line behind it) to seize the crossings over the all-water obstacles which stood between them and the Westphalian plain.

Plan Upset By Weather

This attempt very nearly succeeded and, given a little better weather, it would have.

Even as it was, the crossings over two out of the three water obstacles were secured in a single bound—an operation which might have cost weeks of hard fighting under ordinary ground tactics.

But General Dempsey's rapid thrust of more than 50 miles to join hands with air-borne troops left him in a very curious tactical position when the gallant remnants of the First Airborne Division had to be withdrawn to the south bank of the Lek River.

German 'Jet' Fighter in Action

UNITED STATES NINTH AIR FORCE, ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 4 Delayed (AP)—The new German fighter which the Berlin Radio has boasted was going into action on the Western Front apparently is the jet-propelled Messerschmitt 262, Ninth Air Force pilots said.

Allied heavy bombers and their fighter escorts have encountered these swift, twin-engined jet planes for weeks over targets deep inside Germany, but their first appearance over the Siegfried Line was on Monday, Oct. 2, when Thunderbolt pilots saw four of them in the Munster area. Six more were sighted yesterday near Coblenz.

One of the 10 was destroyed. Lieut. Valamore Beaudarault of White Plains, N. Y., a Thunderbolt pilot, forced it into a steep dive from which it never recovered, crashing at high speed near Munster.

Pilots say the jet fighters do not fly in formation, and most of them show no eagerness for combat. They are capable of great speeds, but need a wide area for turns and American Mustangs and Thunderbolts can outmaneuver them.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5 (AP)—"Jet propulsion will completely revolutionize the aviation industry after the war," Lawrence D. Bell, President of Bell Aircraft Corporation, predicts.

Within five years, jet-propelled planes "will definitely eliminate all other types of fighter aircraft, and sometime in the future jet propulsion will be used in bombers, transports, and helicopters," Mr. Bell told newspapermen yesterday. The company manufactures the P-59A jet Airacomet.

Newspapermen saw the propellerless Airacomet during a routine test flight. The plane, capable of high speeds and high altitudes, has twin engines with two air intake vents, one on each side of the fuselage and below the wing.

$75 Trip to Bermuda Planned by Air Line

BERMUDA, Oct. 5 (AP)—William Burton, Sr., representative of Pan American Airways in Bermuda, revealed that the line plans to service Bermuda within two years after the war with four-engined land planes carrying 108 passengers.

One to four round trips will be operated daily with the fare $75 for a round trip, Mr. Burton said.

Washington Officials Ignore 'Angels'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—From 10 o'clock yesterday morning on, it was permissable to look at the angels on the walls of the House Interstate Committee Room.

The angels were painted by Rockwell Kent as an artist's conception of America at peace.

The painting was hung six weeks ago. Nobody had a veil handy; dozens of hearings in the room ensued. One clerk suggested moodily one day:

"Don't look at it. You're not supposed to see it until it's dedicated."

Artist Kent described the idea of the murals at the "unveiling" yesterday. He said the angels bearing flowers meant Freedom of Speech; the one with head erect was Freedom from Fear; one bearing a shaft of wheat was Freedom from Want, and the last with arms and hands outstretched in benediction was Freedom of Religion.

Mr. Kent couldn't resist a personal touch. He daubed in a view of his own upstate New York farm, near Au Sable Forks.

Australians Permitted To Send Messages Home

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Australian servicemen visiting the United States will be able to send expeditionary force messages to their homeland effective today, Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company announced today.

Approval, however, must be secured from the Australian Administration in New York, the firm added.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	821,030
1944 volume to date	198,644,892
1943 volume to date	228,373,896

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
Abr & Straus 2¾e	30	58	57	58	+1
ACF-Brill Motor	27	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Acme Steel 3	3	63	62	63	+1½
Adams Exp .15e	38	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Adams Millis 3¾e	1	30	30	30	+ ¾
Addressog-Mult 1	3	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	17	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	84	6¾	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	14	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	27	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅜
Alleg pr pf	1	52	52	52	+ ½
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	77	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust 3¼g	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	8	152⅞	151¾	151¾	— ¼
Allied Kid 1a	1	16	16	16	
Allied Mills 2e	21	32½	32	32⅜	+ ½
Allied Strs 1	15	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
Allis Ch Mfg 3¾e	7	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	115	115	115	
Alpha P Cem 3¾e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Amerada Pet 3	1	101	101	101	
Amal Leather	2	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	2	28⅞	28¼	28⅛	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	8	79½	78¾	79¼	+ ¾
Am Bank Note .60	7	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅝
Am Bank N pf 3 †	21	66	66	66	+ ½
Am Bosch ⅓e	5	17½	17	17	— ¼
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	8	44	43½	44	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	35	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Am Can 3	2	90¼	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7	200	179½	178	178½	+ ¼
Am Car & F 2⅓e	6	29⅜	29	29¼	+ ⅜
Am C & F pf 5¼e	5	85	84½	85	+ ¼
Am Chain & C 2	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a	40	123	123	123	— ¼
Am Colortype .60	4	14	13⅜	14	+1
Am Crystal Sugar	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	30	105	105	105	
Am Distil	5	26⅞	26¼	26⅛	— ⅜
Am European 3¼e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Am Export L 2	6	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ¾
Am&FPS6pf 4½k	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ¼
Am&FPS7pf 5¼k	6	90	89	89½	+ ¼
Am & F P 2 pf	6	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
Am-Haw SS 2¾e	2	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	41½	41½	41½	—1½
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅝
Am Ice	10	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Am Internat .20e	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Locomo 3¾e	18	22⅛	21⅞	22	
Am Locom pf 7	3	100	99½	100	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	6	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Am M&Met 3¾e	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal 3¾e	1	24½	24½	24½	
Am Pow & Lt	6	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
Am P&L S6 pf	6	55⅞	55	55	+1½
Am P&L S5 pf	6	48⅞	48¾	48¾	+ ½
Am Rad&St.S .30e	20	12	12	12¼	+ ¼
Am R Mill .60e	39	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
Am RM pf 4½	†460	73⅜	72¾	72¾	— ⅜
Am Seating	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	†310	30	30	30	— ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	29	42	41¼	41¾	+1½
Am Smelt&R pf7†	*20	158½	158½	158½	+1½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	22	26¾	26	26¼	+ ¼
Am Stores 1	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Am Stove 90e	2	23½	23½	23½	
Am Sug Ref 2e	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	126½	126½	126½	
Am Tel & Tel 9	17	163⅝	163¼	163⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	4	68½	68	68	+ ⅝
Am Tob B 3a	11	69½	69	69½	+ ½
Am Tob pf 6	†130	149¾	149	149½	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ⅓e	36	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1⅓e	6	46	45½	46	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	26	9⅜	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	2	93⅛	93	93⅛	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
An Zinc pr pf 5k	2	49	49	49	
Anaconda Cop⅓e	30	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
AnaconW&C⅓e	†110	32½	32	32	— ⅛
Andes Copper 3¾e	7	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+1⅛
APW Paper	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
Armour & Co	51	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Anchor H-G .45e	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
ArmstrongCork 3¾e	2	45	45	45	+ ¼
Armour pr pf 6k	2	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
Artloom Corp .30e	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Assd D Gd 2pf7	†140	101	101	101	— ¼
Assd DryGoods 3¾e	11	17	16½	17	+ ½
Assc D Gds 1p6	†11u	1 61½	106	106	—1
Atch T & S F 6	23	67⅞	66¾	67⅞	+ ½
Atch T & S pf 5	2	95	95	95	
Atl Coast L 1.20e	39	41	39¾	40¾	+1
AtlG&W Indies 3g	2	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Atl Refining 1e	8	28¾	28¼	28¼	+ ⅜
Atl Ref pf 4	† 10	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
Atlas Corp ⅓e	51	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜	
AtlasPowd 2¼e	†150	58	57¾	58	+1
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 20	116	116	116	+ ½
Aust Nichols	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Aust-N pf A 3½k	† 40	77	75¾	75¾	+ ¼
Aviation Corp .10e	43	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾e	23	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	43	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	23	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Ban & A pf 7 2k †	50	62	61½	61½	—1½
Barber Asph 3¼e	8	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	† 10	50½	50½	50½	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	5	16¾	16	16¾	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	4	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	3	35	34½	35	+ ½
Beat Cr pf 4¼	†130	108⅝	108¼	108⅝	+ ⅜
Bath Iron Wks 4	8	16¾	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
Beech Airc 1g	29	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¾
Bell Aircr 1e	21	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	17	45	44⅝	45	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	2	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
Best Foods 1e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel 4½a	72	65⅜	64½	65	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	132	123	123	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1¾e	1	51½	51½	51½	+1
Black&Deck 1.60a	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox .45e	47	11⅜	11	11	— ¼
Boeing Airplane 1e	18	16	15¾	16	
BohnAl&Br 2¼e	4	49	49	49	
Bon Ami A 4	† 10	94½	94½	94½	
Bono Strs 2	2	47	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
Borden Co 1.20e	67	24	23¼	23⅞	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅝
Boston & Maine	1	57	57	57	
Braniff Airw .60	8	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
Bridgeport Br 1	25	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	17	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	— ¼
Briggs & Strat 3	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1¼
Brklyn Un Gas 1¾e	*3	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅜
Brunswick-Bal 3¾e	6	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	25	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	133	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¾
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†680	71	70¼	71	+ ⅜
Budd Wheel 1¾e	14	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
BuffaloForge1.35e	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
Bullard Co 1⅓e	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	2	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ⅜
Burling Mills1.60	14	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
BurrAddMach.55e	4	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Bush Term ¾e	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Butler Bros .45e	1	11½	11½	11½	
Byers AM Co ¼e	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Byers AM pf 7	† 60	81½	81	81½	
Byron Jackson ¾e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Calif Pack 1½	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
Cal & Hecla .60e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾e	6	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
Can DryGAle ¾e	3	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
Can South Ry 3	†240	42¼	41¾	42½	+1¼
Canad Pacific ¼e	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Carc C & O 5	†150	113	112½	112½	
Carriers&Gen .20	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Case Jl Co ¾e	7	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Case Jl pf 7	† 10	146½	146½	146½	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	51¼	50¾	50¾	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 10	122½	122½	122½	+ ½
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	102½	102½	102½	+ ¼
Celanese Cp 3-70f	3	35⅞	35¾	35¾	
Celotex Corp 1½	1	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
Cent Foundry	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	1	103⅜	103⅜	103½	+ ¼
Cent IllLtpf4½	† 20	113	113	113	
Cerro de Pas 2¼e	14	33	32½	33	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—
Champ P & F ¾e	6	28⅝	28½	28½	
Checker Cab	7	43½	43	43¼	
Ches & Ohio 3	16	46⅜	46¼	46⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill 1½g	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Chi & E Ill A 2e	3	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	10	5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ¼
Chi Grt Wpf17k	7	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	14	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ½
Chi & No West	21	26⅛	25¼	25¼	— ⅞
Chi & NW pf .15e	21	46¼	46	46	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot 0 1	3	15½	15⅜	15½	
Chrysler Corp 2¾e	16	93⅝	93	93⅝	+ ⅝
City I&F 1.20	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	
City Invest (new)†	210	29½	29	29	— ½
City Stores ½	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 2¼e	6	47¼	46½	47½	+1½
Clev G B pf 5	† 10	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Clett Pea 1¾e	8	36¾	36¼	36¼	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	20	63	63	63	
Colgate-Palm ⅓a	18	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	30	108	108	108	+ ⅜
Collins & Aik ¾e	6	37½	37¼	37½	
Collins&Aik pf5 †	10	113	113	113	+ ⅞
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Col & South †	180	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Col&South 1pf †	150	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
ColB'castA 1.20e	34	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	8	86	85½	86	+ ½
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	60	79½	79½	79½	
Colum Pict ⅓e	10	20¼	20	20	+ ¼
Colum P pf 2¾	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Colum Carbon 4	7	89	87	89	+2⅛
Comi Credit 2	4	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— ¼
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	5	47½	47½	47½	— ¼
Comi Solvents .30e	14	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Com Ed 1.40	*24	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ½
Com'with&Southn	30	1½	7⅞	7⅞	
Com & So pf 33¼k	7	87	86¾	86¾	+ ¼
Comoloeum-Nairn 1	7	27½	27	27½	+1
Consol Cigar 1⅓e	5	28¾	28¼	28½	— ¼
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	8	96¾	96½	96¾	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	68	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	127	127	127	—1
Curtis-Wright ¼g	53	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	39	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ¼
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	3	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
Davison Chem 1e	12	15¼	15	15	— ¼
Decca Record 1.20	4	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2e	2	43⅜	43	43	+ ¼
Deere & Co pf1.40	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	26	33	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	23	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	3	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	†260	40	39⅜	40	— ¼
Diam Match 1½	3	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor 1	13	16¼	16⅜	16¾	+ ½
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	21	53¾	53⅜	53¾	+ ¼
Dixie Cup 2½	† 21	47½	47	47	
Doehler Die 1¾e	7	41	40½	40½	
Dome Mines 1.20h	28	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
Douglas Airc 5g	9	68¾	68	68½	+ ½
Dow Chem 3	5	127½	127½	127½	— ½
Dresser Mfg 1e	6	42¼	42	42	+ ¼
Dunhill Int	13	13½	12¾	12¾	— ½
Duplan Corp .40e	5	17	17	17	
du Pont de N 3¾e	8	154¾	154	154¾	+ ¾
du Pont pf 4½	2	125¾	125¾	125¾	
Eagle Pich L .45e	21	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	7	29½	29	29⅜	+ ¼
East S Stl .20e	8	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	2	165	164½	165	+1
East Kodak pf6	† 10	188	188	188	—1½
Eaton Mfg 3	1	47½	47¼	47½	— ¼
Elastic S Nut ¾e	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite1½e	5	45¾	45½	45⅝	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1e	10	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt S6 pf	1	87½	87½	87½	
El Pow&Lt S7 pf	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	
EmersonElMfg.55e	8	16½	16	16¼	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	75	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	†120	101	100½	100½	— ½
EPS$5½pf5½ †	70	101	100¾	100¾	
Eng PS $6 pf6	† 20	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
Equit Off Bldg	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Erie R R 1⅓e	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
Erie R R pf A 5	11	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	3	57¼	56½	57¼	+1¼
EurekaVCleaner½	15	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
EvansProducts ¾e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	50	44¾	43¾	43½	+2
Exchange Buf .35e	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	7	41⅞	41½	41¾	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	25⅜	25	25	
Farns Tel & Rad	25	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
Fed Lt & Trac 1	18	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul .85e	1	23¼	23	23¼	+ ½
Fed MotTruck .40	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Federal D Strs1½	6	28⅞	27½	27¾	— ½
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	20	101¾	101¼	101¾	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	2	49¾	49½	49¾	+1⅛
FirestoneT&R1⅓e	16	50	49¾	50	+ ⅜
Firest T&R pf4½	1	108	108	108	+ ¼
First Nat Strs2½	5	44	43½	43¾	+ ¼
Fitintkote .45e	22	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅞
Florence Stove 2	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	15	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
FollansbeeStl pf †	20	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅜
Foster Wheel ½e	12	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ½
Francisco Sugar	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	6	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T 1.20e	1	41	41	41	+ ⅛
FruehaufTpf4½ †	80	113½	113½	113½	
Gair Robert .30g	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
Gamewell 2¼e	†450	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	37	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	8	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾ †	40	54	54	54	
Gen Am Inv 1g	4	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	5	52	51½	52	+ ¼
Gen Baking .60	7	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅝
Gen Bronze 30e	3	10	10	10	
Gen Cable	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cablepf5¾k†	40	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ¼
Gen Cigar 1	4	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	45	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	12	43	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	10	23⅜	23	23⅜	
Gen Motors 2¼e	28	63¾	63¾	63⅝	+ ¼
Gen Out Adv ½e	8	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Gen Prec Eq 1	16	23	22½	22⅝	
Gen Pub Service	27	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
Gen Ry Signal ¾e	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Gen Real&Ut(new)	146	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	5	23½	23	23	— ¼
Gen Shoe ¾e	3	19	8¾	19	
Gen S Cst pf 6k	†400	91½	90¼	91⅛	— ¼
Gen Tel 1.60	9	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
Gen Time Inst ¾e	4	29	28⅞	29	+1
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	5	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅝
Gillette Saf R .80	12	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	29	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ½
Gimbel Bros 56pf6	5	98¼	98	98¼	+ ¼
Glidden Co .90e	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
Goebel Brew .20	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6	† 50	120	115	120	+6
Goodrich BF 1⅓e	12	52	51⅛	52	+1
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	113½	113⅜	113¼	+ ¼
GoodyearT&R1¾e	16	49⅜	48⅞	49⅜	+ ¼
Goth Hosiery ½g	8	7¼	7	7⅛	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	42	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Grand Union ½e	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
Granite C S .175e	7	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	72	40¾	39⅞	40¾	+1
Gt West Sug 1.80e	5	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Greer H L 2a	2	52½	52¼	52½	+1
Greyhound Corp 1	22	21¾	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
Grum Airc En 1e	12	22¾	21⅜	21⅝	— ¾
Guantan Sug pf †	10	161	161	161	—2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	7	13¾	13	13	
Gulf Oil 1a	33	47¼	46	47¼	+1½
Hall WF Print 1	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch .30e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	10	108	108	108	
Harb-Walker 1	5	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼
HatCpAmpf6½ †	10	105	105	105	
Hayes Indust ⅓e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	46	8⅛	8	8⅛	
HazelAtlasGl5	†120	107½	107½	107½	
Hercules Motor 1	5	23	23	23	+ ¼
Houd-Hers A 2½	2	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
Holland Furn 2	5	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
Homestake Min	17	44⅝	43⅝	44½	+ ½
Holly Sugar 1	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Houd-Hers B ¾e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
HoustonL&P 3.60	4	69¼	68¾	69¼	+ ½
Houston Oil	23	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
Howe Sound 1½e	3	3⅛	33	33¼	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Hud Bay M&S h2	12	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅝
Hudson Motor .30e	25	15¼	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Ilesho Pow 1.60	4	29	28⅞	28⅞	
Illinois Central	12	17	16⅜	17	+ ½
Ill CentralLL 4	†150	62	62	62	
Ill Cent pf	2	58⅜	57¾	58⅜	+ ⅞
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
Indust Rayon 2	1	36½	38½	38½	+ ½
Inger-Rand 4¼e	2	104¾	104¼	104¾	+1
Inland Steel 3e	2	84¼	84½	84½	— ¼
InspiratCopper ¾e	14	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
Insuransh ctfs .20a	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Interch Corp 1.60	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Interch-Cp pf 6 †	370	111½	111¼	111½	— ⅜
InterlakeIron .25g	12	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Int Hydro-Elec A	5	3¾	3¼	3¼	
Int Harvester 2.60	10	80½	79⅝	80½	+ ¾
Int Harvester pf7†	70	174½	174¼	174½	
In.Minerals&Cl⅓e	18	18	18	18	
Int Mining	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	14	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
Int Nick Can pf7†	50	134¾	134¾	134¾	
Int Paper	86	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
Int Paper pf 5	8	84½	84¾	84½	+ ¼
Int Shoe 1.80	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	35	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Intertype Corp 1	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
Interst Dept S 1	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Island Crk Coal 2	1	39	39	39	
Jewel Tea 1	2	35½	35½	35½	
Johnson&John.20†	1	33⅜	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
Johnson&J2dpf4 †	50	108¾	108¾	108¾	
Johns Manv 1

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	34¼	36¼
American Manufacturing	52	55
American Manufac 5 pf	98½	
American Optical	32¼	34¼
American Wringer Co	9⅞	10⅝
†Amoskeag Company	43	
†Amoskeag Company pf	81	
Appleton Company	34⅜	37¼
Applied Arts Corp	3⅛	4⅜
Arlington Mills	52	55¼
Art Metal Construction	26½	28¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28	30
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¼	25
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	
Bendix Home Appliance	83¾	91⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	19⅜	20¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77¼	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	
Boston Wharf Company	22⅜	24⅛
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	27¼	29¾
Brown Co	1.95	2.25
Brown Co pf	34¼	38¾
Brown Durrell	53⅜	60⅜
Campbell Wks Co Inc	9½	10½
Chesman Give Manufac	36	38¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅜	18¼
Colonial Stores	22½	25½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	44	46¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29⅜	32¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	28¾	30¾
Draper Corporation	75¼	78¾
Durez Plastic Chemical	26¼	28¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15½	18
Eastern Corporation	10⅝	11⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅞	23¼
Exolon Co	9⅜	10½
Family Finance Inc	12⅝	14¼
Family Finance pf A	25¼	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	49¾
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	11⅛	12⅜
General Machinery	23¼	25⅞
Gidding & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	66	
Graton & Knight Co	9	11
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	92½	
Graton &2Knight Co pr pf	31	34
Great Northern Paper Co	33⅜	36⅝
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	
Greenfield,T&D $1.50 2d pf	19	
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	9
Heywood-Wakefield Co	39¾	42¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅜	22⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17¼	19
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¼	26½
Hooker Electrochem	31	33¾
International Detrola	15	16⅝
Kendall Company	11¼	12⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅞	22⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	41	43¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores pf	102½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	77⅜	81
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	113½	120½
Marathon Paper Mill	30¾	32¾
Martin-Roesweil Corp	63¼	66¾
Merck & Co	36¼	39½
Merrimack Manufacturing	43¼	46
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	64	
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	*10	11
Nashaweno Mills	21⅜	22⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31	34
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	80¼	84¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	21¾	30¼
National Shirt Shops	13¾	17¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	63¼	71¼
New England Lime	5	6⅝
Nicholson File Company	33½	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	34¼	37¼
Ohio Finance	10	11¾
Parker Appliance	12⅝	14¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	117½	122½
Quincy Market Cold Stor & W	70½	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	99½	
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅞	3⅜
Richardson Co	50¼	53
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	36⅛	38⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc f	36½	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	70¼	
Sanford Mills	43¼	45¾
Submarine Signal Co	36¼	39¼
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Time Incorporated	62¾	66¾
Trimnah Explosive Inc	⅝	4⅛
United Elastic Corp	17	18½
U S Envelope Company	72	81½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	156	
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	99	98¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	31½	33¾
Warner & Swasey Co	98⅜	103⅜
Warren Bros Class B	44	47
Warren Bros Class C	19¼	20¾
West Point Manufacturing	44¾	47¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅛	13¾

Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.90	4.26
Amerex Holding	29.00	30.875
American Business Shares	3.76	4.12
Axe Houghton Fund	14.90	16.02
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.42	106.69
Boston Fund	18.15	19.52
Broad Street Investing	30.06	32.52
Bullock Fund	15.78	17.51
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	28.67	30.63
Chemical Fund	9.80	10.60
Christiana Securities Co	2535.00	2635.00
Commodity Corp	3.03	
Consolidated Investment Tr	42.25	45.25
Dividend Shares	1.30	1.43
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	22.19	23.84
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.71	14.72
Equity Corp $3 of	29.25	41.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.46	20.96
Fund Investors Inc	23.16	25.38
General Capital	34.68	37.28
General Investors Trust	5.60	6.03
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.27	6.99
Low Priced Shares	6.01	6.61
Railroad Shares	3.65	4.03
Railroad Equip Shares	4.44	4.89
Steel Shares	4.45	4.94
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.71	24.47
Institutional Secs Bank Group	.89	1.00
Inst Secs Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 29.72	S-1	27.16
B-2 28.98	S-2	14.66
B-3 20.18	S-3	11.66
B-4 17.38	S-4	5.40
K-1 19.25	K-2	24.26
Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.70	
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	4.70	
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.70	10.12
Maryland Fund	4.70	5.36
Mass Invest Tr	22.69	23.75
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.02	11.85
Mutual Invest	11.41	12.47
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.48
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.61	7.04
Railroad	5.52	6.08
Railroad Equip	7.60	8.36
Steel	6.38	7.02
New England Fund	13.21	14.23
Old Colony Tr Assoc	22.25	24.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.25	15.30
Quarterly Income Shares	6.775	7.375
Railway & Light Sec	13.125	13.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.25	
Repub Invest Fund	3.58	3.82
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.15	96.05
State Street Invest	43.25	46.25
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.08	18.76

Fixed and Unit Type

Asso Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A Amtod. acc mod	2.80	
Canadian Trust Shares	4.91	
Diversified Tr C	5.8	
Diversified Tr D	5.70	6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.90	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.95	5.71
Nation Wide Sec	3.88	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	2.25	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	.19	..
North Am Shrs 1955	3.07	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	.16	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	.14	..
Super of Am Tr AA	.15	..
U S Elec Lt & Power "A"	17.20	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	4.87	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.125	2.50
First Boston Corp	35.00	38.00

ex-dividend. Sales price as of 1 p. m. Bid 2½ less if not held 3 years.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49¼	52¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	39⅜	40⅜
Agricultural (3a)	71½	75
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¼
American Eurotable (1)	17⅞	19⅜
AmericanInsur Newark (1½a)	14¼	15½
American Re-Insurance (2)	52¼	55¼
American Reserve	16⅛	17⅝
American Surety (2½)	57¼	59⅝
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¾	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	78½	83½
Boston (16a)	590	615
Camden Fire (1)	21⅜	22⅞
City of New York (1½e)	18	20
Connecticut General Life (1a)	53½	55½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	41¾	44¼
Federal (1.40)	49	52¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	58	62
FiremanFund (SF (2)	89	93
Firemen (Newark (.40)	12	13⅛
Franklin Fire (1)	23½	25⅝
General Reinsurance (2)	47¼	50½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1½e)	17½	19½
Glns Falls (1.60a)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (6)	7¾	8¾
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27¼	29
Hanover (1.20)	25¼	27¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¼	101¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	43¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¼	29½
Homestead (1a)	14	..
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	85	89½
Jer Insurance New York (1.80)	36¼	39¼
Knickerbocker (1a)	7¾	8¾
Maryland Casualty	6¾	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	68	71½
Merchants & Mfrs of NY (.40)	5¾	6½
Merchants Fire Assn (1½a)	43¾	45¾
National Fire (2)	55	58
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	161	171
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	23½	25¾
New Brunswick (1½a)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43¼	45½
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	15¼
North River (1)	23¾	24½
Northeast Insurance	6½	6⅞
Northern (3a)	62½	65
Pacific Fire (5)	94½	97½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¼	50½
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81¼	85½
Preferred Accident (.60a)	13⅜	14⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅝	37⅛
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075e)	4⅞	6⅛
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26½	29½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21½	23½
St Paul Fire & Marine	68¼	71¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44½	47¼
Security (1.40)	33⅜	35⅜
Springfield (4½a)	121½	127
Standard Accident	57⅛	60⅞
Travelers (16)	519	534
United States Fid&Guartee (1a)	37½	39½
United States Fire (2)	47	49¾
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70	70
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅝	33⅛

a—Also extra or extras. g—Paid last year. e—Declared or paid so far this year.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft (New stock)	10¾	11¾
Piper Aircraft	6¾	7¾

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Labor Found Still Short In Some War Jobs

WASHINGTON (AP) — Labor shortages still exist in some of the "must" war production jobs, Government officials reported, but progress is being made in staffing critical war production plants.

War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes released a report from Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission which showed increased employment in some war-vital plants but noted that job placements continue to lag in some of the more critical industries.

The WMC-War Production Board drive to increase employment in heavy duty tire plants has reached two thirds of its goal, Mr. McNutt said, and added that employment is rising in these other "must" industries: heavy artillery, artillery ammunition, high tenacity rayon, aviation gasoline, rockets and strategic mica.

Losses in Critical Lines

"However," Mr. McNutt said, "certain critical shipyards, radar, tire cord, explosives and ammunition-loading plants reported employment losses in the face of substantial additional labor needs."

Mr. McNutt said job referrals to "must" firms average 35 to 40 per cent of all placements made during July and in some areas the average was topped.

"In Rochester, N. Y., for example," Mr. McNutt said, "70 per cent of all workers applying at the United States Employment Service office were referred to 11 employers in the highest priority group. In Akron, 1,600 men were placed in high priority plants during July compared with only 1,100 per month before the program was instituted. In Detroit placements in highly urgent jobs increased from 1,700 in June to nearly 5,000 in July."

Mr. McNutt said the number of workers quitting jobs in essential plants dropped from 5.6 per cent in June to 4.9 per cent at the present time.

Shortage of Miners

In another report, Charles J. Potter, Deputy Administrator of Solid Fuels, said the coal industry will be short 32,500 miners at the end of the current coal year, March 31, 1944. As of the first of last month, anthracite mine employment was the lowest since the figures 1870's, bituminous mine employment the lowest since 1902.

Mr. Potter said that manpower shortages are still increasing and that "every domestic and industrial consumer must conserve and should accept whatever alternative coals are available instead of waiting for preferred coals."

He disclosed that a mine canvass showed one man in every six on the pay rolls at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack has left the mines. Employment on Jan. 1, 1942, was 470,000 in bituminous mines and 88,000 in anthracite. As of Sept. 1, 1944, there were only 391,000 bituminous miners and fewer than 72,000 in anthracite.

Workers' Political Destinies Declared Under Union Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—An attorney for two Pittsburgh steel companies said in a statement prepared for the War Labor Board that its maintenance of membership policy enables a union to, "in effect, control the political destinies of its members under the economic threat of loss of their jobs."

Here for hearings on the steel wage case, Nicholas Unkovic, attorney for the Allegheny-Ludlum and the Pittsburgh Steel companies, said:

"Such power is conducive neither to good labor relations nor to good government. . . . It is incumbent upon the board to re-examine its entire maintenance of membership and check-off policies so that the rights of all the workers and all of the people in our political democracy may be protected adequately."

Mr. Unkovic quoted C. I. O. President Philip Murray as defining the C. I. O. Political Action Committee as "a new departure for American labor to lead, and pour its funds into."

The attorney's statement dealt with the C. I. O. United Steelworkers' request for inclusion in contracts of provisions requiring union members to remain in the union.

"There is no question," he declared, "but that when a union uses funds for political purposes, it departs from its normal activities. In such instances, should not members of a union have the right to withdraw from its membership?"

Housing Securities On Market Oct. 11

NEW YORK (AP)—More than a dozen housing authorities in various sections of the country plan to sell competitively on Oct. 11 a total of $34,218,000 in temporary notes.

Boston heads the list in size with an offering of $11,477,000. Other paper to be sold includes St. Louis, $7,186,000, Washington, D. C., $6,323,000, Buffalo, $1,730,000 and Paterson, N. J., $1,460,000.

Sears Roebuck Pays Extra

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of Sears Roebuck & Company declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock and an extra dividend of $1.25. Both are payable Dec. 11 to holders of record on Nov. 10.

Data Sought to Speed Trade Resumption With Freed Areas

WASHINGTON (AP)—Preparing the ground for quick resumption of American trade with liberated countries, the State and Commerce Departments have instructed diplomats to gather economic information for business and government use.

A joint announcement said that representatives in all areas freed American diplomatic and consular representatives in all areas freed from the Axis have received "detailed and specific" instructions on reports they are to prepare as speedily as possible.

Data Required

The main points the Government wants to know are:

Immediate supply requirements and estimates of economic conditions in liberated areas.

General summary of social and economic conditions needed "as an essential guide to American foreign policy."

Analyses of special economic conditions as a guide to resumption of commercial trade and investment.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the State Department will make information available to business as quickly as possible, the statement said.

If special inquiries are addressed to the bureau, it went on, the Government will seek answers from its representatives throughout the world.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States must be willing to import products of other nations as a means of providing a sufficient dollar exchange if it is to look forward to a healthy postwar trade in cotton, the Agriculture Department said.

"Failure to do so may force would-be customers of American cotton to switch to other growths, or as before the war, to expand their domestic synthetic fiber industries as a means of conserving needed foreign exchange," the Bureau of Agricultural Economics asserted.

Other Obstacles

It cautioned that even though American cotton is made available to importing countries at competitive world prices, other obstacles still confront domestic cotton trade.

Allied armies have liberated numerous European areas where cotton textile manufacturing was an important prewar industry. Most of these mills have been without cotton for several years and others have switched to rayon fiber.

Decisions already are being made which will in part determine how soon these mills will resume operation, whether they will continue to use rayon staple fiber or, if they return to cotton, whether it will be American or foreign grown. Large quantities of foreign cotton reportedly have been bought, to be delivered when shipping conditions permit, the bureau said.

"Although coming too late to undo what has already been done," it added "the foreign sales program provided for in the Surplus Disposal Bill materially lessens the incentive for foreign countries to purchase Brazilian and other foreign growth rather than American."

Minimum Prices Set For Surplus Sales Of Aluminum Scrap

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Surplus War Property Administration has fixed minimum prices for the sale in this country of various grades of Government-owned aluminum scrap.

W. L. Clayton, Surplus Property Administrator, said a floor under prices is necessary to keep such scrap "from falling into the hands of speculators at inadequate returns to the Government."

Any Government-owned aluminum scrap that cannot be sold at the new minimum prices, he said, will be withheld from the market and turned over to the Metals Reserve Company of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for storage.

While the price schedule was made effective as of last Monday, sales of scrap may continue under pre-existing revolutions until Oct. 15 in locations where storage space is not available.

The price schedule applies to aluminum scrap sold in this country by the War and Navy Departments. It does not cover lots of 10,000 pounds or less; to borings or turnings, or to aluminum scrap in terminated contracts where the claim against the Government is less than $10,000. These exempted items will be disposed of under pre-existing regulations.

The schedule of minimum prices:

All segregated solids, 6 cents a pound; all mixed solids, 5 cents; any scrap solids mixed with foreign materials, 4 cents; obsolete aircraft to be scrapped, as well as subassemblies complete or partially completed, 2½ cents; wrecked aircraft, 1¼ cents a pound.

$31.5 Million Utility Bond Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—A group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., is offering today $31,500,000 Narragansett Electric Company first mortgage bonds, series A, 3 per cent, due 1974, at 105.08 per cent and accrued interest.

Proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used, together with general funds as required, towards the redemption of $31,732,000 first mortgage series A, 3½ per cent bonds, due 1966, on or about Nov. 13, 1944, at 105½ per cent.

Super Bomber Output At Peak in Sept.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Production of long-range super bombers in September was "the greatest yet in a single month," the War production Board said in announcing that total output of all aircraft was 7,598 planes or 98 per cent of schedule.

Total production in August was 7,939 planes.

WPB said a month ago that output of all types of heavy bombers had been about 1,500 planes a month since last June.

Eastern Airlines Spends $25,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastern Airlines has announced a $25,000,000 expansion of its airplane fleet through the purchase of multi-engined Curtiss CW-20 Commando transports and Douglas DC-4's.

Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, president and general manager, said Eastern hoped to begin operation of the twin-engined Commandos by the fall of 1945, war conditions permitting, and of the four-engined DC-4's as soon after as possible.

Vandenberg Urges Continued Freezing Of Pay Roll Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan has proposed the freezing of social security pay roll taxes at present levels for a fourth year, raising the possibility of another controversy between the Administration and Congress.

Asserting the social security reserve fund will reach an estimated $6,000,000,000 on Jan. 1 and that collections at current levels will meet anticipated payments for the next five years without disturbing it, Senator Vandenberg declared in a statement:

"Under these circumstances, and since every effort next year must be to reduce rather than increase taxes, I shall again ask that the 100 per cent increase in pay roll taxes and workers be postponed."

The freezing of pay roll taxes at 1 per cent against employers and 1 per cent against employees was made a part of the tax bill passed early this over President Roosevelt's veto.

In his veto message, the President wrote:

"The elimination of automatic increases provided in the social security law comes at a time when industry and labor are best able to adjust themselves to such increases."

Unless Congress acts before that time, the taxes automatically will be doubled Jan. 1 on 40,000,000 workers and all of their employers, going to 2 per cent on each.

No. Am. Wheat Crop Estimate Boosted

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal. (AP)—North American wheat fields probably will produce 400,000,000 bushels more wheat this year than had been expected last May, Dr. H. C. Farnsworth, crop analyst for the Food Research Institute, said here.

He calculated combined United States and Canadian crops at around 2,233,000,000 bushels.

Says Britain To Keep Close Trade Control

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Francis Edward Evans, British consul general in New York, said last night the freest possible interchange between the United States and Great Britain after the war would be the "very keystone of the arch of peace we hope to build together."

Mr. Evans said by interchange he meant ideas, services, products or anything else. His statement was prepared for the weekly business forum of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., over Station WMCA.

Mr. Evans emphasized that "the world situation as a whole and our own economic position in particular will make it necessary for us to husband our resources carefully until world trade becomes more established."

"We shall have to ensure that everything we have is used as productively as possible and that there is no squandering or waste. I believe, therefore, that the Government will find it necessary for some time to come to maintain close control over raw materials and capital. However, Britain will not adopt any form of state trading."

Cecil Smith, board chairman of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce and president of Yardley & Co., Ltd., said his country would be forced to go out for export trade as never before "if Britain is not to be a poverty-stricken country in the next decade."

He said above all the British manufacturer had "to increase his trade in the United States if he can." Millions of American young men in Britain because of war will have an effect on imports and exports of both countries, Mr. Smith added.

Gerald LeVino, director and chairman of the commerce and industry group's foreign trade committee, said he felt both countries would continue policies of private trade in international commerce after the war.

Borden Director

H. W. Prentis, Jr.

President of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., elected a director of the Borden Company. Mr. Prentis is a past president of the National Association of Manufacturers and a member of its directing board, also past director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

U. S. War Spending At Lowest Monthly Level Since Dec.

WASHINGTON (AP)—War spending of the United States Government fell below $7,000,000,000 in September for the first month since last December.

September war spending, as shown by Treasury figures just released was $6,997,921,971.

Net receipts of the Government in September—an income tax month—were $5,925,726,641, compared with $5,417,379,608 in September, 1943, and $2,563,320,811 in August of this year.

Total expenditures in September were $7,929,752,530, compared with $7,534,768,102 in September a year ago and $8,119,208,490 in August of this year.

Sound Dollar Vital to Trade Says Rovensky

CHICAGO (AP)—Joseph C. Rovensky, New York banker, declared the United States in the postwar era would be more important in world relations than ever before and that "our first job is to make the dollar worthy of the position it occupies."

"Our money, the dollar, will be used more in international finance and trade than ever before," Mr. Rovensky, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, asserted in an address prepared for the annual meeting of the American Life Convention, an association of life insurance companies. He added:

"Dollars by the millions are being sprinkled all over the world. They will be followed by many millions more; as war expenditures, as relief, as assistance. Our first job is to make the dollar worthy of the position it occupies. It must be maintained as a sound dollar. If the dollar is sound it will be sought more than ever before by other nations as a medium of investment and saving."

Looking to trade developments between the United States and the South American republics in the postwar period, Mr. Rovensky said the Latin countries "may be expected to go more and more into manufacturing, especially in consumer goods." He predicted Mexico and Brazil would become heavy industrial nations.

"As these developments occur," he opined, "it will create an increasing improvement in living conditions. More trade will bring more trade. We of the United States must look upon these changes clearly, intelligently decide where we may fit, where we may co-operate in our attempt to cope with this inevitable change.

"Where we can assist financially, technically, with managerial skill, with equipment, we belong in the picture, and I have no great fear that we shall be mistreated."

The National City Bank of New York

Head Office: Fifty-five Wall Street New York

Branches Throughout Greater New York

Condensed Statement of Condition as of September 30, 1944
INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers	$ 810,133,186	Deposits (Includes United States War Loan Deposit $471,591,599)	$3,888,429,276
United States Government Obligations (Direct or Fully Guaranteed)	2,280,511,417	Liability on Acceptances and Bills	89,971,560
Obligations of Other Federal Agencies	41,584,309	Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	3,185,712 6,785,848
State and Municipal Securities	149,047,040	Items in Transit with Branches	8,119,125
Other Securities	67,408,717	Reserves for: Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income	1,372,377
Loans, Discounts, and Bankers' Acceptances	746,244,170	Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.	24,454,441
Real Estate Loans and Securities	4,183,043	Dividend	1,550,000
Customers' Liability for Acceptances	6,311,368	Capital	$17,500,000
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	5,850,000	Surplus	117,500,000
Ownership of International Banking Corporation	7,000,000	Undivided Profits	30,074,539 225,074,539
Bank Premises	35,575,475		
Other Assets	1,896,881		
Total	$4,155,785,606	Total	$4,155,785,606

Figures of foreign branches are included as of September 25, 1944, or earlier for recently occupied branches which are prior to that date. Of the above assets $488,737,300 — United States Government Obligations and $5,825,500 other assets are deposited to secure $920,100,109 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required or permitted by law.
(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

This announcement is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

$31,500,000

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First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, 3%, Due 1974

Dated September 1, 1944 Due September 1, 1974

Price 105.08% and accrued interest

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October 5, 1944.

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PROFESSIONAL couple desires 5 or 6 room heated apartment or house in or around Boston; North Shore preferred. Box N-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Wanted, 3-room apt., furnished, by couple; man in service, home week ends. Apartment, P. O. Box 1193.

3 ADULTS, no children, desire furnished apt. vicinity Chestnut Hill, Brookline or Newtons. Call MRS. BOAL, Ken. 1480, Boston.

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office for three days weekly; central location; reasonable. Suite 737, 500 Fifth Avenue.

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CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 21ith St., Bayside, N. Y. BA. 9-6519.

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ADVERTISING MANAGER
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MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN
who have had experience in automotive, aircraft or machine tool industries.
RAYTHEON
Apply Employment Dept. 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Foundry Ave., Waltham

WANTED—Man, woman or couple; permanent position with certain advancement if capable; woman to keep home for 2 adults; no laundry; man to care for dogs; no experience necessary; please state full particulars. A. F. HORN, Grafmar, Hopkinton, Mass. Tel. 272.

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NEW YORK—Secretary-stenographer, capable, efficient; 12 yrs' exp.; salary now $45. Burns, 5416 14th St., N. W., Washington 10, D. C.

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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

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Sports News

In the Dugout

with Rumill

First Game, Browns 2, Cards 1

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5—The Cardinals thought that they had seen the last of the Yankees for a while. But after Gene Moore had rifled a single between Sanders and Gutteridge in the fourth inning of yesterday's World Series opener at Sportsman's Park, George McQuinn, a Yankee castoff, stepped up and clouted one of Mort Cooper's fast balls on top of the roof in right field.

* * *

McQuinn must have spent many disappointing years knocking about the American League, feeling sorry for himself after the Yankees turned him loose. But the first baseman who had come along while Lou Gehrig was still the Iron Horse at Yankee Stadium yesterday must have brushed aside all past disappointments with one swish of his bat. Not even Gehrig could have hit the ball better or at a more opportune moment.

* * *

Once again Mort Cooper fails in competition with the American League. He lost the All-Star game in 1942 and was charged with one defeat in the World Series against the Yankees that same fall. He was the losing pitcher in the 1943 All-Star contest and emerged from the World Series that year with one setback, one victory over New York.

* * *

Of course, in losing to Galehouse yesterday, Cooper actually pitched a real good ball game, if you take out that McQuinn homer. Mort left the scene with a seven inning yield of only two hits, three walks, and four strikeouts. Never before in classic history did a winning team hit more timely than did the Browns.

* * *

The use of Donnelly in relief yesterday indicates that Billy Southworth is holding Harry Breechen for a starting spot. Through much of the regular season, Brecheen, the southpaw, had been the Cardinal bullpen ace. There was no chance to second guess Southworth on the use of Donnelly, however, as the young man retired the Browns in order in the eighth and ninth. There was some second guessing in the eighth, though, when the Cardinal skipper let the weak-hitting Fallon bat after Kurowski had singled. Billy was probably swayed by the score board on this one. There were two out.

* * *

The Series opener lacked spectacular fielding, although Marty Marion and Ray Sanders made several neat plays for the Cards. And Gene Moore and Mike Kreevich just missed gems for the Browns. That Marion fellow, by the way, is fast becoming known as a great money-player of the Frankie Frisch type. Marty always is an octopus in the field and last year he hit .357 in the Series against the Yankees. Yesterday he added two doubles in four trips to the plate.

* * *

Galehouse, among other things, made Luke Sewell look good. Luke was criticized on all sides for opening with Dennie. But so was Connie Mack the year he opened with Howard Ehmke against the Cubs. Howard made Connie look like the greatest strategist in the world. Galehouse did just about that for his manager.

* * *

Several Detroit Tigers were around, still somewhat bewildered by the misfortune which overtook them last Sunday. Newhouser and Trout lost close to $40,000, in radio and stage appearances when the Tigers lost the pennant. But the two of them still made a little side money, because they came here with Higgins and Wakefield to do some radio work on the Series.

* * *

"Those Browns should have voted you a full share," Charley Grimm, Cub manager, told a tall, broad shouldered young man in the lobby of the Chase Hotel. The young man was Dutch Leonard of the Washington Senators, who had beaten the Tigers on Sunday.

Giants Have Collection Of Specialists

Steve Owen will present one of the greatest collection of grid specialists ever seen with one outfit when his powerful New York Giants open their 1944 National Football League campaign against the Boston Yanks at Fenway Park this Sunday afternoon. The Giants tied for the eastern division title last year.

In the place-kicking department, Steve brought Ken Strong out of retirement. The former N. Y. U. great showed that he has lost none of his unerring accuracy by booting two field goals in recent exhibition games. Then to make the kicking department solid, Ward Cuff, the best place kicker in the league last year, has just been discharged from the Army and will be ready Sunday.

As for passing, Owen talked Arnie Herber, the pitcher on football's most famous combination—Herber to Hutson—into returning to the game. Not only is his passing as sharp as ever, but his all around play has been so amazing for a veteran away two years that he will start at fullback.

Then there's Hank Soar, who in the past five years has been recognized as an outstanding defensive back.

And finally there is a young fellow who does nothing but ball carrying—a kid named Bill Pashal, and he does pretty well in his chosen field. With only three minutes of college competition as a freshman at Georgia Tech three years ago, he made his debut with the Giants last fall and calmly proceeded to lead the entire loop in ground gaining.

With these specialists, Steve Owen intends to make the afternoon interesting for the Yanks next Sunday.

Galehouse Never Saw Series Until He Won Big First Game

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5—"How many World Series games have I seen?" Dennie Galehouse had said in the Browns' dugout early yesterday afternoon, repeating the query of a baseball writer. "When I walk out there," he continued pointing to the mound, "I'll be seeing my first.

"I always said I'd never see a World Series until I got into one," Luke Sewell's classic lead-off pitcher added. "And it looked until a few days ago as if I never would make the grade. But here I am."

Of course, by this time it is history that Galehouse did more than watch his first World Series game at Sportsman's Park yesterday. In beating the Cardinals, 2-1, with a smart seven hitter, the big right hander accomplished a number of things.

There may have been more low-hit games, or shutouts, or strikeouts down through the years of classic play, but no pitcher ever gave a more intelligent exhibition of the hurling art than did Galehouse in giving the so-called "Team of Destiny" that big first game.

"Real Smart Game"

Said Bob Coleman, manager of the National League Braves, riding back from the game: "That big Galehouse pitched a real smart ball game. He knew what he was doing with every pitch. He took his time and never got careless. The Cardinals may have hit him in spots, but he had his stuff when he needed it."

The National League champs had men on base in every inning except the fourth. In the third they had three on with only one out. But Galehouse fanned Kurowski and got Litwhiler on an easy tap to the infield. The ninth inning double which put Marty Marion on second base, from whence he scored on an infield out and a fly ball, was almost caught by Kreevich in center.

Galehouse was fast and had good control. There was no sign of nervousness, even though he had known since last Saturday that he was Sewell's opening-day pitcher should the Browns make the series. Because he had at various times been discarded by both the Indians and Red Sox, it was an even greater personal triumph for Dennie. And because he won only nine games for the Browns in the flag race, the Cardinal victory should be a welcome talking point for Galehouse and Company when it comes time to again talk contract.

Only Two Hits

Of course, George McQuinn's home run after Gene Moore had singled—the only two hits made by the Browns—made it possible for Sewell to get the jump on Billy Southworth. But it was Galehouse who had the boys talking in hotel lobbies until well after midnight. It was he who stopped that much-discussed Cardinal attack. Thus the momentum which carried the Browns to those four straight week-end wins over the Yankees, was still apparent here yesterday.

The Browns did not look like a great ball club. But they were confident, they hustled and—even Sewell will admit—they got the breaks. They played the game in par—two hits, two runs. The Cards several times had rallies started and another hit would have blown the game wide open. But here Galehouse did his job and did it well.

Browns Have Edge

As the Series continued this afternoon, the Browns had a distinct edge. Not only did they have that big first game, but they had Potter, Kramer, and Jakucki ready to pitch in any order which Sewell may decide. The Cardinals, on the other hand, had a doubtful staff. No one knows how Lanier can pitch and Wilks is a freshman—a young freshman. Brecheen has been an in-and-outer all year. Too, the red-hot Brownies beat Mort Cooper, Southworth's ace. If the American League champs needed any more confidence, getting Cooper out of the way should have given it to them.

Carrying on the American League tradition, it was the Browns who produced the long ball in the clutch. This was not an unfamiliar sight for the Cards. They saw the Yankees do it.

Several baseball men last night remarked that the Cards looked listless, even tired. It may have been a continuation of the slump which dogged Southworth through September.

Only time can tell.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Overseas sports round-up:

Nick of Time

The Yanks won't have the laugh on "Yank" this week and Staff Sergeant Dan Polier, sports editor of the GI paper, is heaving a few healthy sighs of relief . . . The current issue, printed a month ago, carried this sports overline: "Don't sell Browns short in World Series."

* * *

Southern Breeze

Ensign Neale Patrick, who has been so busy around the French Riviera since D-Day that he has just had time to catch up with the proposals that baseball should install a college "draft," takes time out to offer this rebuttal: . . . "The Tigers grabbed from college and sandlots the only two top-notchers Detroit has shown in years—Wakefield and Newhouser (no comment from Dizzy Trout). They can shudder at what would have happened if the draft system had been working on those two kids . . . And what good would a draft system do the majors? It didn't do much for balancing up pro football. It still was the Bears and Redskins about every year . . . The only draft that ever will do much toward affecting pennant races is that one which hands you a gun and a serial number as you blow by."

* * *

New Guinea Gold

Private Woodrow Boone, former Gadsden, Ala., sports scribe, tells of New Guinea's first football game, Sept. 10, 1944 . . . "Over 3,000 khaki-clad fans yelled as Sergeant George A. Maye of Greensboro, N. C. (S. C. State) smashed over guard to lead the Engineers to a 6-0 victory over the Quartermasters . . . It was fitting that two hard-fighting Negro teams should write the first chapter of New Guinea's football history. They are playing a great part in this theater . . . To you critical Monday quarterbacks at home I report that the ball handling was pretty ragged (New Guinea practices are limited to less than an hour in the cooler part of mornings), and the plays weren't any too well executed because G. I. Joe pulls guard nights and hauls grub in the daytime."

* * *

Sand Without Spinach

This item comes from Larry (Greensboro Gus) Leonard, also a former sports scribe, who is "somewhere" in the Middle East: . . . "Our unit, the Rebels, won the Sandstorm Baseball League championship. We met an Air Base team in the final and got behind 8-0 at the end of five innings. Then we put on the pressure and came out ahead 9 to 8 in what was really a thriller . . . Bob Knight of Fort Worth, Texas, finished with a .508 batting average. He is definitely a prospect if I ever saw one . . . Now that the weather is cooler, I have gone back to golf, but getting a golf ball over here is about as difficult as to obtain a ticket to the States . . . We pay more than $2 each for used balls and the caddies aren't very good at finding them when they're in the rough . . . That should be easily understandable."

First Game

By the Associated Press

BROWNS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gutteridge 2b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Kreevich cf	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Laabs lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Stephens ss	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Moore rf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
McQuinn 1b	3	1	1	4	10	0	0
Christman 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Hayworth c	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Galehouse p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	29	2	2	5	27	8	0
CARDINALS							
Hopp cf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Sanders 1b	3	0	1	1	12	0	0
Musial rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
W. Cooper c	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Kurowski 3b	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Litwhiler lf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fallon 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion ss	4	1	2	4	1	4	0
Verban 2b	2	0	1	1	1	1	0
Bergamo lf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
M. Cooper p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
*Garms	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donnelly p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*O'Dea	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	7	9	27	12	0

*Batted for M. Cooper in seventh. †Batted for Donnelly in ninth.

Browns	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2
Cardinals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

RBI, McQuinn 2, O'Dea. 2BH, Marion 2. HR, McQuinn. Sac, Musial. DP, Gutteridge, Stephens and McQuinn. ER, Browns 2, Cardinals 1. LOB, Browns 3, Cardinals 9. BOB, by Cooper, 3 (Moore, Galehouse, Stephens); by Galehouse, 4 (W. Cooper, Sanders, Litwhiler, Bergamo). SO, by M. Cooper, 4 (Greevich, Laabs 2, Christman); by Donnelly, 2 (Kreevich, Moore); by Galehouse, 5 (Sanders, Litwhiler, M. Cooper 2, Kurowski). H, of M. Cooper, 2 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; off Donnelly, 0 hits, 0 runs in 2 innings. LP, M. Cooper. Umps, Sears NL (p), McGowan AL (1b3, Dunn NL (2b), Pipgras AL (3b). Time, 2h. 5m. Attendance, 33,242.

Rogers Elected Life Member Of Brae Burn Club

As a reward for 20 years of continuous service to Brae Burn Country Club, Retiring President Leon B. Rogers was made an honorary member for life at the club's annual meeting in West Newton last night.

Rogers was first elected to the Board of Directors of Brae Burn in 1924, and four years later was elevated to the Presidency. In addition to electing him a life member, members read and passed a resolution praising his long and faithful service. Rogers thus becomes Brae Burn's second honorary life member, the first being Francis Ouimet, former national open and amateur golf champion.

At the meeting C. Adrian Sawyer, Jr., of Waban was elected President to succeed Rogers. Sawyer has been on the Board of Directors of the club since 1928 and is a former Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Golf Association.

Orioles Oust Bears

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 5 (AP)—The Baltimore Orioles forged their way into the Little World Series for the first time since 1925 last night by taking the seventh game of the final International League play-offs from Newark's Bears 6-3 in drizzling rain and fog before 14,747 fans. Orioles meet Louisville at Louisville in the opening game of baseball's minor classic Friday night.

Facts and Figures On World Series

By the Associated Press

Standings

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis (A. L.)	1	0	1.000
St. Louis (N. L.)	0	1	.000

First Game

	R	H	E
Browns	2	2	0
Cardinals	1	7	0

Galehouse and Hayworth; M. Cooper, Donnelly (8) and W. Cooper.

Financial Figures

First Game
Paid Attendance—33,242.
Gross Receipts—$149,258.
Players' Share—$76,126.68.
Commissioner's Share—$22,390.20.
Each Club's Share—$12,687.78.
Each League's Share—$12,687.78.

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New York Has Only Memories Of Season Now

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Broadway baseball leavings . . .

The World Series deserted the big town this year, leaving Gothamites only memories such as the record Series crowd of 69,990 that jammed Yankee Stadium for the third game last fall.

Those old rumors that the Yankees have been sold—or are about to be—probably will bob up again as soon as the Series is over. It was back on Aug. 12 that Ed Barrow, President of the then still world champions, asserted: "The club has not been sold and will not be sold until after the season closes—if then. So far we have not received an authentic bid from anybody."

Well, here it is the end of the season, so maybe something will break—the August rumors had Del E. Webb, Phoenix, Ariz., contractor, associated with Lieut. Col. Larry MacPhail, former head of the Dodgers; Capt. Dan Topping, owner of the Brooklyn Tigers pro football team, and his actress wife, Sonja Henie, in a syndicate that had been okayed by Commissioner Landis.

Not that it matters, but the largest total Sunday turnout for the major leagues during the season was on April 30 with 208,943 paid—the second largest Sabbath aggregate came on July 16 with 200,054—the largest single crowd of the year was May 21, when 59,161 (54,725 paid) filed into the Yankee Stadium—the second largest was at the Polo Ground on April 30 when 58,068 (52,037 paid) saw the Giants swamp the Dodgers 26-8 in the first game of a double-header, then lose the second.

Most everyone remembers how Jim Tobin of the Braves pitched two no-hitters against the Dodgers and Phils, but forget how he spoiled Clyde Shoun's bid for a perfect game on May 15—that day Shoun, Cincinnati pitcher, turned in a no-hitter against the Braves—Tobin was the only Brave to reach first base via a base on balls in the third inning.

Those troublesome Braves also ruined Bucky Walters' bid for a perfect game on May 14—Bucky retired the first 23 men to face him, but Connie Ryan spoiled everything by singling with two out in the eighth—that left Bucky with a one-hitter, one of five pitched during the season—the other four were turned in by Tobin against the Phils; Charley Schanz of the Phils, against the Giants; Jack Kramer of the Browns, against the White Sox, and Tomas De La Cruz of the Reds, against Pittsburgh.

In addition to three no-hitters and five one-hitters, this year's nifty pitching in the majors produced no less than 25 two-hitters and 33 three-hitters, not to mention numerous four- and five-hitters.

Remember these incidents?—The Cubs' 13-game losing streak at the start of the campaign leading to the resignation of Jimmy Wilson as manager—Mel Ott's three homers in one game on Decoration Day—Brooklyn's 16-game losing streak—The Red Sox' nine-game win streak in June—Dick Seibert's injury in June that cost the Philadelphia A's a chance for the first division—the spitball incident in July that cost Nelson Potter of the Browns a chance to win 20 games—he was suspended for 10 days and finished the season with 19 triumphs.

Army Team Sneaks Victory Over Navy

MAUI, T. H., Oct. 5 (AP)—Capitalizing on the breaks, the Army sneaked out a 6-5 baseball victory over the Navy today with a ninth-inning rally in the touring "Servicemen's World Series." It was the second triumph in nine games for the Soldiers.

Cincinnati Johnny Vander Meer's pitching wildness and Navy errors handed the game to the Army after the Sailors had held a 4-0 lead until the sixth inning.

They went into the ninth knotted at 5-5. Yankee Joe Gordon scored the winning run from second on a throwing error by Al Brancanto (Philadelphia Athletics).

Home Product

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Oct. 5 (AP)—Texas A. and M. needed a football passer—and found one who'd been born right here on the campus.

Jim Cashion, 17-year-old son of the Secretary of the College Y. M. C. A., has been a standout in the two games won by the Aggies. He's completed 17 of 32 pass attempts for 286 yards and two touchdowns.

Hockey Players Work

PORT ARTHUR, Oct. 5 (AP)—The St. Louis Fliers of the American Hockey League, in pre-season training here, are on a four-hour daily work shift at the Lakehead Grain Elevators.

At the request of A. A. Heaps, Dominion Grain Controller, 20 players, garbed in working clothes purchased by the club, are working from 1 to 5 p. m. daily picking up grain doors.

Clay Bryant, a Cub pitching hero in 1938, now manages Newark in the Ohio State League.

Joe Stripp, former big leaguer, is Director of Recreation in Orlando, Fla.

Sports Mirror

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Associated Press football poll ranked Notre Dame first, Michigan second, Army third, Navy fourth, Duke fifth.

Three Years Ago

New York Yankees defeated Dodgers, 3-1, and captured World Series, four games to one.

Five Years Ago

Crowd of 59,791 saw Yankees win second World Series game from Reds, 4-0, as Monte Pearson hurled two-hitter.

Ten Years Ago

In football upsets, Michigan State shut out Michigan, 16-0, and Texas shaded Notre Dame, 7-6, with Elmer Layden coaching Irish for first time.

Windsor Students Demand Football

WINDSOR, Ontario, Oct. 5 (AP)—Windsor's five high schools closed yesterday when approximately 1,500 students struck in protest against a threatened curtailment of football.

Hundreds of the students joined in a parade to City Hall Park, carrying placards reading "No Football, No School." The demonstration brought from Mayor Arthur J. Reaume a statement urging the youngsters to return to their classes.

T. Roy Noble of the Board of Education said it would cost $39,000 in coaching salaries to meet the students' demands and that the sum was not available.

Business Picking Up

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 5 (AP)—Business is picking up in the Southwest Conference.

In 10 football games this season Conference teams have drawn 125,967 customers, compared with 101,699 for 11 games played at this time last year.

Connecticut

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Featuring "Curtain Row"
91 South Main Street

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

WATERBURY (Continued)

You'll find an exciting collection of NEW FALL HATS at
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

See These New "WINS" DRESSES
For the home—for those "Women in National Defense"
Light weight blue denim.
Sizes 12 to 44, $3.98 each.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

Quality Jewelers Since 1880
... FINE CHINA ... CRYSTAL ... GIFTS
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
W. E. PIERPONT 159 BANK STREET

WESTPORT
HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Line of Beauty Culture
58 E. State Street Phone
Dickson Bldg. 2-3759

WILLIMANTIC
Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
GIBSON and DRISCOLL
807 MAIN STREET PHONE 1181

Maryland
ANNAPOLIS
Real Estate Insurance
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE
Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for over 30 years
Gay and Water Sts. • SAratoga 7070
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED
Industrial and Marine Pressure Vacuum Gauges
OUR SPECIALTY
11 W. 25TH STREET
KONE ENGINEERING CO.

New York
ALBANY
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
tel. 2-9171. Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitney's
OVERSEAS CHRISTMAS BOXES
Mailed from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15
NO REQUEST NEEDED

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

FALL FLOWERS
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
170 Washington Avenue Dial 5-5515

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

MEN'S TOPCOATS
$33.50 to $65.00
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66-68 State Street

HOAG & TAYLOR
Men's Wear
54 STATE STREET
SCHOBLE HATS
XXXX Quality $10.00
Others at $7.50

AUBURN
Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BALDWIN
HEIM'S BAKERY
offers
Layer Cakes Danish Coffee Rings
Rolls
Muffins — Bread

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

MORTON COY has . . .
an exciting collection of
FURS
COATS
SUITS
DRESSES
You, too, can say "CHARGE IT!"

THE BEST-KNOWN NAMES ARE SEEN AT McLEAN'S
Approximately 350 lines of branded merchandise, most of them nationally advertised, are sold at McLean's Department Store. So many people find their favorite brands in this busy store that people find it easy to say: "The Best-Known Names Are Seen at McLean's."
McLEAN'S
WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.
Home Furnishings
For more than 3 generations women have been saying: "You owe it to yourself to shop
THE FAIR STORE

Sherwin-Williams Co.
The LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Headquarters for Paints
162 Washington Street
Home of Kem-Tone Phone 2-2357

BRONXVILLE
To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE—2-0360—2-3623

The NOSEGAY INC. Flowers
65 Pondfield Road BR 2-3833-0310
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

GRAMATAN
MOVING & STORAGE INC.
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving — Packing — Shipping
Certified Cold Storage
100 PONDFIELD ROAD BR. 2-1456

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

FRED'S SERVICE CENTER
DEPARTMENT OF CEDAR STREET GARAGE
Corner of Park Place and Kraft Avenue
SUNOCO PRODUCTS
GASOLINE AND OIL
Telephone Bronxville 2-5226

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

William Hair Stylist
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE BRONXVILLE 2-6260
Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

BR. 2-6050
Chez Marie
HATS and GOWNS
111 Pondfield Road

JAMES C. NOBLE
FIREPROOF STORAGE
39 MILBURN STREET
Moving—Crating—Shipping
Tel. BRonxville 2-4044 Tel. Scarsdale 711

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $14.29
75c Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat—no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H&K" GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main Street Un. 6600

Jay-Dee Beauty Studio
"For That Touch of Loveliness"
Open Mon., Thurs. and Fri. Evenings
JO. DE WALT, Prop.
123 Baynes Street
Lincoln 1413

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
57 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3991-3995 Residence: HU. 6104

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times
Telephones WA 3545 -WA 1600

BOOKS 'N' THINGS
168 Elmwood Avenue Grant 8258
Books—Stationery—Novelties
GREETING CARDS
Circulating Library—Hosiery

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

Cold or Machineless PERMANENTS
Chosen to best suit the texture of your hair and the coiffure that becomes you.
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Gates Circle Apts. 1306 Delaware Ave. LIN. 5410

DANSVILLE
Harper Method
Specializing in HarperCOLD Permanents $25, others $10 to $50
ETHEL R. CHRISTIAN
126 Main Street, Dansville, N. Y.
Phone Dansville 274-R

ELMIRA
Harper Method
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands. Also complete line of world-famous Harper Method Cosmetics for home use.
Evelyn B. Cherry and Ruth C. Johnson
306 West Gray St. Phone Dial 5846

FAR ROCKAWAY
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Flushing 9-5696. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

NEW YORK

FLUSHING
(Continued)

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN — HEALTH SPOT, ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

SUDDENLY
HATS are HATS again
See
JOAN
For the New, Exciting Fashions.
162-04 NORTHERN BLVD.
Handbags of Genuine Leather

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
Hans Runge
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding.
Entire Charge Taken
Horace Harding Blvd. & 232d St. BA. 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAY'S
110-88 QUEENS BLVD. AT 75TH AVE.
Want you to visit their new and enlarged GIFT DEPARTMENT
You will also see a large variety of HOUSEWARES and occasional FURNITURE —ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMING.
So drop in soon.
Bo. 8-6020 Open Evenings To 9:30
Tuesday and Thursday 6 P. M.

MAJESTIC • ORION
Cleaner Dyer Tailor
ALL WORK DONE ON PREMISES
No pick-up or deliveries for "duration"
FOREST HILLS 7228 Austin St. Bou. 8-1516
REGO PARK 95-34 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7550

JOSEPH GRAU
JEWELER—Est. 1922
JEWELRY — WATCHES
SILVERWARE — ENGRAVING
71-13 Austin Street Bo. 8-1288

BOULEVARD 8-1560-1
LYONS GALLERIES, Inc.
Distinctive Decorative Accessories for the Home
CONTINENTAL BUILDING
CONTINENTAL AVE. and AUSTIN ST.
FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

LADIES' FINE HOSIERY
The Famous
MIKY'S HOSIERY REPAIR SERVICE
Raymond Hosiery Shops
72-25 Austin Street
106-12 Continental Avenue Bo. 3-3160

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
All Leading Brands of Cosmetics
SODA • CANDY
Austin St. at Ascan Boulevard 8-3661-2

PHONE BOULEVARD 8-7520
Evelyn's
EXCLUSIVE LINE OF
DRESSES and COATS
72-12 Austin Street, Forest Hills, N. Y.

FREEPORT

BRAITHWAITE
Featuring
Hall-Mark, Norcross, Rustcraft Greeting Cards for All Occasions
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

PEARL'S MILLINERY SHOP

BEAUTIFUL FALL HATS AND BAGS
$1.95 up
In All Shades
In All Sizes
81 SO. MAIN ST.
FREEPORT, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
KEROSENE
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADETTA STREET

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-William Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

Norcross Greeting Cards
No matter what the occasion may be, you'll find just the right card in our greeting card department. Be sure to see our assortment of cards before you buy. They are smart, new and up-to-the-minute.
THE MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

GREAT NECK

Tasty
Luncheons and Dinners
Open Every Day Except Sunday
MANION'S RESTAURANT
Thirty-eight Middle Neck Road

Kathleen's
Fall opening of Hats and Bags
Some genuine cordé
99 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 5081

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
CAPEHART DISTRIBUTORS
Phonographs • Records • Radios
RADIO SERVICE
Great Neck 2015

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Dining Room, Kitchen ACCESSORIES
Practical Gifts at Popular Prices
WILLARD'S WILLARD E. NOYES Prop.
42 Middle Neck Road

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HENKE'S CAKE SHOP
The House of Fine Pastries
41½ Middle Neck Road Telephone
Great Neck, New York G. N. 2044

We're Celebrating Our 38th Anniversary with even more unusual values than ever. Lots of seasonable merchandise for the Coming Cold Weather.
W. T. GRANT CO.
50 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, N. Y.

HINDER HAT SHOPPE

1A Third Street
Great Neck 3444
Selection of Fall Hats and Bags
Hats Remodeled

HARRIETTE LIGETY
95 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 1680
Featuring
OAK BROOK HOSIERY
The nearest thing to Nylons
51 gauge at $1.32 60 gauge at $1.59
Sheer and graceful on the leg.
Dries over night.

FINE PERMANENTS
Expert Hair Styling
Finger Waves—Marcels
Manicures
M B BEAUTY SALON
Great Neck 251 5 Third Street

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 2858. Hours: daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VISIT OUR NEW FURNITURE DEPARTMENT
We know you will like its many attractive features.
★ See our Fine Furniture, charmingly displayed "as you'll use it" in your own home.
★ Shop and Buy in a leisurely manner.
★ Open every Friday and Saturday evening.
★ Purchase by cash, 30 day charge or on the Budget Plan.
★ We carry fine quality furniture by leading manufacturers.
★ Rugs conveniently located in same department.
To reach the new department take elevator directly from lobby to the
SECOND FLOOR
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead 1601
Lunch Dinner
SUNDAY DINNER
Let's All Back the Attack

Oppenheim Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS
TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

HEMPSTEAD 3480
BROWN'S
Jewelers
219 FULTON AVENUE

Phone HEmpstead 3846
DOT-MARJ

BEAUTY PARLOR
Complete Beauty Service
New Remote Control Permanent Wave
260 FULTON AVENUE
Let's All Back the Attack

MIRSCHEL
Lumber & Supply Corp.
Building Materials
Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.
Phone Hempstead 3141—Floral Park 5618
LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

"Where Fashions Are In Bloom"
FALL OPENING
Le Rose SHOPS, INC.
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses and Ensembles
We Specialize in Stouts and Odd Sizes
Telephone Hempstead 3135 12 Main St.

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 Main Street Hempstead 5995
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

Tel. Hempstead 2606
WILLIAM'S BAKE SHOP
for Better Baked Products
All Baking in Our Modern Sanitary Shop
16 Greenwich Street

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Buy Another Bond
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATERS
"everything to eat"
109 East State Street
Dial 2761

Good Gifts Are Better Monogrammed!
Yes, when you buy a slip, or a blouse, a blanket or towel, you'll find them ever so much more attractive if they're monogrammed. Ask about monogramming on Rothschild's Street Floor. Allow two weeks for delivery. There is a small monogramming charge.
Rothschild's

Old Shoes Made to Look Like New
AL FONTANA 401 Eddy Street
One block from "The University Gate"

KATHRYN CORSET SHOP
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Invites readers of The Christian Science Monitor to visit their new and larger store.
Foundation Garments, Lingerie
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs
212 East State St. Phone 6214

Have a
MIRACURL COLD WAVE
Gives curls closer to head, lasts longer, and makes your hair look natural.
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
105 College Avenue Phone 2947 for Appt.

Art Craft Printers
Distinctive Printing
Booklets--Business Forms--Publications
TELEPHONE—DIAL 2282
402-406 EAST STATE STREET

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
THE WORLD MOVES SO DOES
LENIHAN
Storage—Moving
Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 8-4358

CAMEO SHOPS
Upholstering Slip Covers Draperies
Large Stock of Upholstered Furniture on Display
In Jackson Heights: 40-34 82nd Street HAvemeyer 4-8310
In Flushing: 149-01 Northern Blvd. FLushing 5-5560

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

HATS
Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE HANDBAGS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

STECKER
Guaranteed Repairs on All Makes
Radio Service
Complete Line of Popular and Classical Records
80-09 37th Avenue HA. 9-0311

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
B. SEELIG, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
NE. 9-1662 80-18 37th Avenue

JAMAICA

ALFRED & CHARLES
hairdressers
Individual Permanent Waving
REpublic 9-0500 89-58 165th St.

NEW YORK

JAMAICA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

89-67 164 St. Rep. 9-0400

John Bros.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Repairs Storage Remodeling

DOMESTIC PAINT CO.
Paint Wallpaper
Art Supplies
214-71 Jamaica Avenue, Queens Village
Branch: 89-61 165th Street, Jamaica

SMART MILLINERY SHOP
Fall and Winter HATS
Made to Order Ready to Wear
EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS
89-76 165th Street REP. 9-9146

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

beauty counselor
MRS. ELLEN GRIMMER
Lend beauty and fragrance to your holiday giving. Choose from our attractive line of toilet preparations. Special combinations for men and women in service.
27 LA SALLE AVE. DELAWARE 5482

We invite you to visit hte
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Kenmore Boot Shop
Our shoes are designed to give you the utmost comfort during your walking hour
2870 DELAWARE AVENUE
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

Fire, Automobile, Life, Burglary
INSURANCE
WILLIAM J. W. MERRITT
OFFICE OF
MERRITT ASSOCIATES, Inc.
150 Larchmont Ave., Larchmont
Telephone Larchmont 2-2800

LYNBROOK

The Perfect Gift
A PERMANENT
Artistic Beauty Culture at the
POWDER BOX BEAUTY SHOP
298 MERRICK ROAD LYN. 1523

I. JACOBSON and SON
now featuring
Snow Suits and Coat Sets
for Boys and Girls
21-23 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.

Repair **RADIO** Service
M. W. OBERMILLER
Lynbrook 8899 230 Union Ave.

COSLOW'S YOUTH CENTER
OUTFITTERS TO CHILDREN FROM BIRTH TO 16 YEARS
41 Atlantic Avenue, Lynbrook
Tel. LYNBROOK 6742
260 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead
Tel. HEMPSTEAD 7690

COMPLETE SELECTION of
Sweaters -- Skirts -- Jackets
Styled Right for You at
VAN ROON'S
25 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL AND SON
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
65 First St., near Plainfield Ave.
East Rockaway Phone Lyn. 3423

MAMARONECK

We Have "Your Favorite"
COSMETICS
Perfumes and Toilet Water
EMELIN'S
PHARMACY
127 Mamaroneck Avenue

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK
(Continued)

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED. GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. Mount Vernon 8-8177. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialists in the Etiquette of FLOWERS
for formal occasions
HOUSE OF FLOWERS
Proctor Building
MO 8-8616 MO 8-9629

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO. 8-3134 27 So. 6th Avenue

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop

Distinctive COATS and GOWNS SUITS
Reasonably priced.
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

VISIT
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
135 Gramatan Avenue

NEWBURGH

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

STERN'S
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
features always something different in Clothing for Women

NEW ROCHELLE

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

We Telegraph Flowers

Westchester Florists
522 Main Street
NEw Rochelle 2-5688

LIEBMAN'S
Complete Assortment of Quality Apparel for Children. Also Girls' Hats.
510 Main Street New Rochelle 2-2770

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle
(Free Parking Opposite)

GALLERY SILK STORE
Economize and Make Your Own!
FOR QUALITY AND VARIETY WE OFFER YOU THE BEST IN DRESS GOODS AND SUITINGS
Tel. 2-5924 12 Division St.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	O	W	S	L	I	P
H	▨	R	E	E	D	
I	R	E	N	E	▨	L
M	O	S	T	▨	G	A
E	S	T	▨	E	▨	C
S	I	L	▨	T	H	E
	N	I	C	H	E	
F	A	N	▨	E	R	S
A	▨	G	▨	L	O	W
N	Y	▨	▨	A	B	L	E
G	▨	G	L	E	D	E
	P	E	A	R	▨	T
L	A	E	R	T	E	S

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Up-to-the-minute fashions for the woman and the junior miss, in
• DRESSES
• SUITS
• SPORTSWEAR
• HOSIERY
• CORSETS
• ACCESSORIES
Corsets fitted by experts
No charge for alteration
530 Main Street at Division

Marie Stone
A Gown Shop of Distinction
611 Main Street
• Gowns and Sportswear
• Coats and Suits

K-ARA-S
DRESSES — SPORTSWEAR
for Town and Country
567 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 2-2627

HERBERT J. GRANT
Serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for Twenty Years
INSURANCE
38 Locust Ave. New Rochelle 2-0247
55 John Street New York City Barclay 7-5100

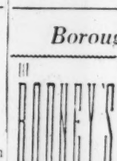
LENOX
LENOX CHINA
Jewelry
Silverware
Repairs Conscientiously Made
D. W. SIMPSON
496 MAIN STREET

MATTRESSES
Box Springs—Pillows—Made-to-Order—Renovated—Sterilized
Westchester County Bedding Co.
229 North Avenue 18 Lawton Street
Tel. New Rochelle 2-1589

Hats to Enjoy!
Wolfe-Dahms
267 North Avenue (opp. Lockwood)

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn


RODNEY'S
HAIR DRESSING
The Choice of *Discriminating Patrons*
A Beauty Aid for Every Need
149 Seventh Avenue
Near Garfield Place
Phone NEvins 8-3660

Edison Mazda Lamps
Janitors' Supplies
MAY & SCHAAF, Inc.
Hardware, Housefurnishings and General Repairing
Locksmith—Electrical Work
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JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

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REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

LINN RADIO
Serving Bay Ridge and Vicinity
Now located at
7915 FIFTH AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N. Y. PHONE SH. 8-2321
(Formerly Excel Radio)
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Guaranteed Watch Repairing
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Fresh Cut Flowers Always on Hand for All Occasions
312 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Brighton Line, 7th Ave. St.

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Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for the Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands.
MAY L. MILLER
The Hotel Brittany Pl. Stuyvesant 9-0811
RE 2-5198 Estab. 1837

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We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

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COAL AND FUEL OIL
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YORK
THE FLORIST
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Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
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C. RUSSELL
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For Your Winter Outfits Complete. Women's, Girls' and Boys' Coats, Suits and Legging Sets.
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Fall and Winter
FASHIONS
LILLIAN SHOP
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FALL TOPCOATS
by Clipper-Craft—Knit-tex—Stein Bloch
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Mobiloil
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NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

LUCKEY'S IS OPEN EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT 'TIL 9
Shop with your family and your friends, and shop until nine. All departments, including the cafeteria, in full operation.
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Suits and Topcoats
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The Home of Good Clothes
M. Shwartz & Co.

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of S and W *Self Service*
FINE FOODS *Free Delivery*

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Prop.
Alfred C. Hechler

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THE HOME OF SMART FURS
SAMUEL SCHNEIDER FURS
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Curtains, Drapes, Spreads
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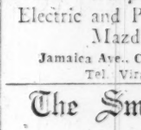
GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0039

FRERS' CONFECTIONERY

Delicious Candy
Home Made Ice Cream
Sandwiches at All Times
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Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

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Phone Vi. 9-8360
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Between 106th and 107th Streets

Jahn's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
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SODA *LUNCHEON*
117-03 Hillside Avenue
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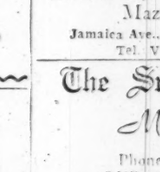
RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

LUSTER'S
Kiddies' & Ladies' Shoppe
Winter Underwear Forest Mills
Snow Suits Silk & Wool Underwear
Coat Sets Kayser, Munsing & Van Raalte Woolies
Sweaters, Etc.
Jamaica Ave., Cor. 90th St. Cl. 3-8923

ROCHESTER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Temple Building
Fourth Floor
14 Franklin Street

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MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSE POULTRY
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We deliver Culver 451-452

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WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

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JOHN
VAN INGEN
FUEL SERVICE
888 Arnett Blvd. Genesee 63

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7384

WANT TO SELL
OR BUY A HOME? SEE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
ROCHESTER REALTOR
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Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.05
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

20 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING
East Side Auto Parts
New and used replacement parts
345 Broadway. Monroe 6930

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in
FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
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We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

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—RADIO—
REPAIRS
FM SERVICE COMPANY
"MASTERS OF RADIO PROBLEMS"
Staff of factory trained technicians.
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COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
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Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

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Tel. Whitehall 3-5633
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
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Telephone Rockville Centre 418

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HELEN W. ZEPP
Realtor
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Specializes in large selection of fine homes.
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LET Scientific Skill and Long Experience Give Your Next Permanent Wave.
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For FLOWERS Call
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
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HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 So. Park Ave. RVC 2340

A girl's best friend— a Hat from
"The Hat Box"
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Rockville Center, L. I.

BOBBEN
268 MERRICK RD.
Sportswear—Millinery

RYE

MAMARONECK
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry
—or with any of a similar name

NEW YORK

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PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

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The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
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HOUSEFURNISHINGS

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LEE TIRES
Thorough Lubrication Service
Car Washing and Polishing
Redmond's Service Station
191 Erie Blvd.

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women $6.95 and up
For Men $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

See Our Fall Collection of
Coats, Suits, Millinery and Sportswear
THE IMPERIAL
325 State Street

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street, Phone 4-7791

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H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

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Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called for and Delivered

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HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands.
GRACE M. SCOTT
416 South Salina St. Phone 2-2775

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

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RED & WHITE
FOODS
4720 South Salina Street
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FRESH AND FROSTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Independently Owned and Operated
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVES.

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.-509 N. Salina St
325 S. Salina St.-Syracuse, N.Y.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

TROY

Miss Jane M. Bennett
Feyl's Hat Shop
81 Fourth Street
Opposite Proctors Theatre

Trojan Hardware Co.
General Hardware Merchandise
Oil Burner Repairs
Plumbing Supplies
Congress & Fourth Sts. Tel. Troy 1138

PARADISE SHOES
Designed with eye-catching appeal for women who seek the best in style..... 7.95
FREARS of TROY

NEW YORK

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs—Carpets
Linoleum
710 Charlotte Street Tel. 4-4918

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2168

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
IRENE L. RICHARDS
Kempf Bldg., 250 Genesee St. Phone 2-8228

THE BOSTON STORE
Headquarters for
FASHIONS
for the Entire Family
Be sure to see our New Fall and Winter Fashions

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oppenheim Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
176 East Post Road
White Plains 8775

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

NOW SHOWING
Perma-lift
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
THE BELLE SHOP
22 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

YOU'RE INVITED TO VISIT OUR NEW UP-TO-THE-MINUTE SHOP AT
51 MAMARONECK AVE.
Quality Shoe Repair
WHITE PLAINS 4020

Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

CAMBRIDGE CLEANER
Exclusive Dry Cleaning
LENA BERMONT
175 E. Post Rd. Ph. White Plains 2848
Opposite Oppenheim Collins

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

Wheel Alignment
Brake Service
Motor Rebuilding
LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 Bank Street Tel. W. P. 3308

YE SWAP SHOPPE
We buy and swap used tools. We put them into hands of defense workers. You'll be surprised at their surrender value.
PICKARD HARDWARE, Inc.
143-5 East Post Road White Plains 2299

YONKERS

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
Since 1899
COAL—OIL
BURNER SERVICE
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 Main Street Yonkers 5-4900

You Can Enjoy
BEAUTY and LONGER SERVICE
and more comfort with your OLD FURNITURE
Let us "do it over," in some of our many lovely fabrics. You'll want new Fall Draperies, too.
RELIABLE SILK STORE
63 Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
& Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"—and stop calling me Mr. Ickes or you won't get any heat at all this winter."

Stamp Notes

(F) Features

The Middle East and Western Asia command the philatelic spotlight this week.

Two new stamps have arrived in this country from Afghanistan, an orange 35 pouls value picturing a monument similar to those found on stamps of Afghanistan's 1932-38 series and a purple 70 value.

New stamps from Lebanon are Independence and Arab Medical Congress issues, announced some months ago but only just received in this country. The Medical Congress set originally was printed last year and bears the date "1943," but was not released until this year. To indicate the delay in releasing the stamps, an overprint with the new date "1944" has been added. There are two postage values, 10 piastres red and 20-p blue, and three airmails, 20-p orange, 50-p slate blue, and 100-p rose violet.

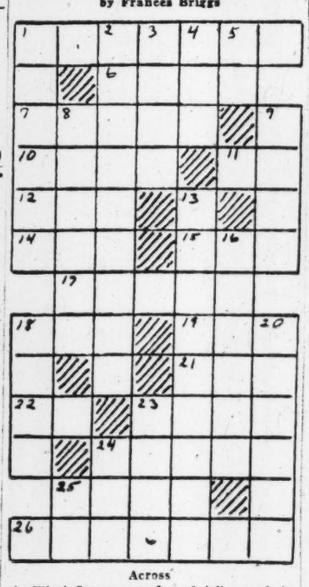
Governmental buildings and views of Lebanese cities are pictured on the Independence set of four postage and six airmail stamps. The stamps mark the granting of self-government to Lebanon by the French Committee of National Liberation.

A Verse for Today . . .

Bless the LORD, *O my soul. . . Who layeth the beams of his chambers in the waters: who maketh the clouds his chariot: who walketh upon the wings of the wind.*—Ps. 104:1, 3

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What flower served as Ariel's couch in "The Tempest"?
6—Pan invented musical instrument from hollow stems of what plant?
7—"Alice Blue Gown" is from what musical comedy?
10—What is the superlative degree of "much"?
11—What State of U. S. got its name from George II of England (abbr.)?
12—Suffix.
14—Yellow ocher is called what?
15—Article.
17—What is a recess in a wall?
18—Anything described as "plicate" would resemble what?
19—Bitter vetch.
21—Not high.
22—Where is historic Ticonderoga (abbr.)?
23—Fit.
24—What is the common European kite called?
25—If you ate a Bosc, it would be what?
26—Who was father of Odysseus?

Down

1—Toby Veck is a character in a Dickens tale about what?
2—Struggling with an adversary.
3—What is the past tense of "send"?
4—Shelter.
5—What are initials of screen actress who was starred in "White Cliffs of Dover"?
8—Who is heroine of "Barber of Seville"?
9—What might be of "Chantilly" type?
13—What was first name of Nevin, American pianist and composer?
16—Who composed the opera "Zampa"?
18—What is any long pointed tooth?
20—"——— to the sweet."
23—Like a wing.
24—What expression is sometimes used to urge on an animal?
25—Delaware River forms the eastern boundary of what State (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Brevities

In World War I we sang "Where do we go from here, boys? Where do we go from here?" This time we are asked to stop and say, "Is this trip necessary?"—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The apple surplus will never get eaten up as long as some restaurant portions of apple pie remain at their present size.—Boston Globe.

All this reconversion to peacetime production implies a certain reorientation of the civilian. It would be awkward to be caught with one's sales resistance down.—Milwaukee Journal.

G. I. Food

The principal foods sent to American armed forces overseas in dehydrated form are apple nuggets, cabbage, carrots, onions, hominy, white and sweet potatoes, beets, rutabagas, cranberries, milk, eggs and soups.

Did You Ever Wonder

If the Nazi Robot Bombs Are Radio Controlled, and If Not, Why Not?

As most newspaper readers now know, the Nazi buzz bomb or robot planes are blind, senseless engines of destruction. Propellerless, the power plant is a jet engine and the take-off is aided by the use of auxiliary rockets.

Since no living pilot is involved, extremely rapid take-off acceleration can be employed, and speeds up to 400 miles an hour attained. The automatic pilot, however, simply keeps the aerial torpedo on a predetermined course and cannot help it to escape anti-aircraft fire or attacking fighter planes by zigzagging.

If allowed to loop widely into the upper regions of the atmosphere the robot bomb would be readily detected from afar by radar, so they fly low on an almost flat trajectory which exposes them to machine gun and anti-aircraft fire. Nor does night provide an effective screen for the movements of the buzz bomb, for its position is revealed by a white tail light.

Vaunted German efficiency is not at its best in this terror weapon. Robot bombs probably cost thousands of dollars each. Yet about the best they can do in the matter of accuracy is, at a range of 50 miles, to hit somewhere within a five mile circle.

It might seem to the layman that a big and obvious improvement would be to incorporate electronic controls in the buzz bomb so that its flight could be directed by radio. It is fairly well known that both in England and America successful experiments have been conducted in which pilotless planes took off, maneuvered and landed under radio control.

The adaptation of such controls to the flying bombs, however, opens up more objections than advantages. Some one would have to keep the bomb in sight on its course in order to make full use of the radio control, and this would take man and machine power and be difficult of execution as well. Radio controls would add considerably to the weight, cost and complexity of the craft.

Positive radio control is effective only at comparatively short range, and it is subject to jamming or interference by enemy radio action.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Crawford Young

"What am I to this customer—Republican or Democrat?"

In Lighter Vein

Could Be

An American engineer we know returned recently from a mission to the Soviet Union. The Russians, he told us, were fascinated by the Americans' use of the expression O. K.

"But what is this 'okie-dokie'?" one Russian asked him.

Before he could answer, another Russian said:

"Don't be silly. It's the feminine of O. K."—Capper's Weekly.

Takes Time

"And to whom does this lovely violin belong?" asked the visitor.

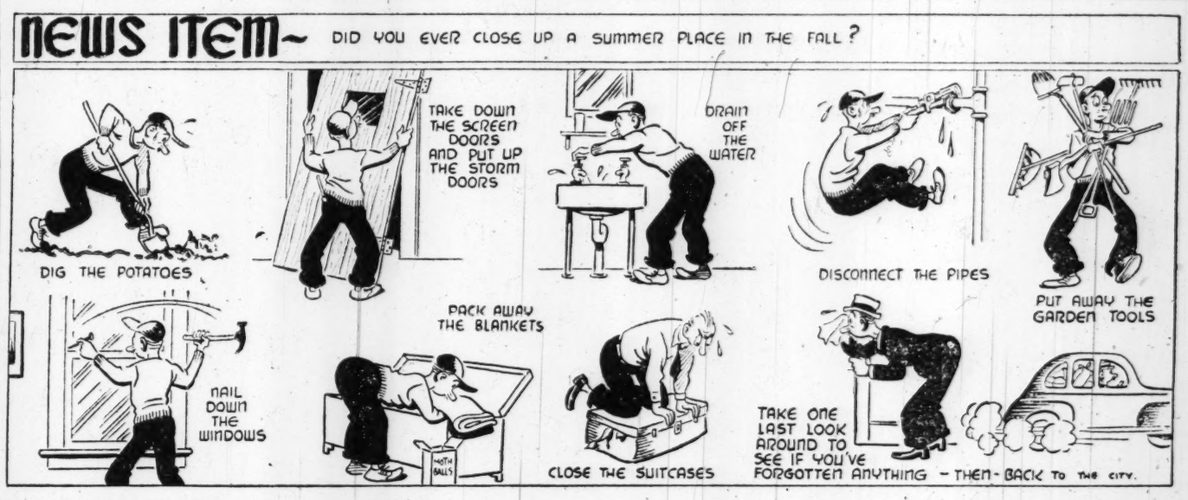
"My husband, ma'am; 'e wouldn't rest till he 'ad one."

"Dear, dear," went on the visitor, "but I didn't know that Mr. Gibson could play the violin."

"Bless you, no, ma'am," said the old woman, "nor can 'e. Why, 'e don't even know 'ow to wind it up yet."—Exchange.

Today's Quotation

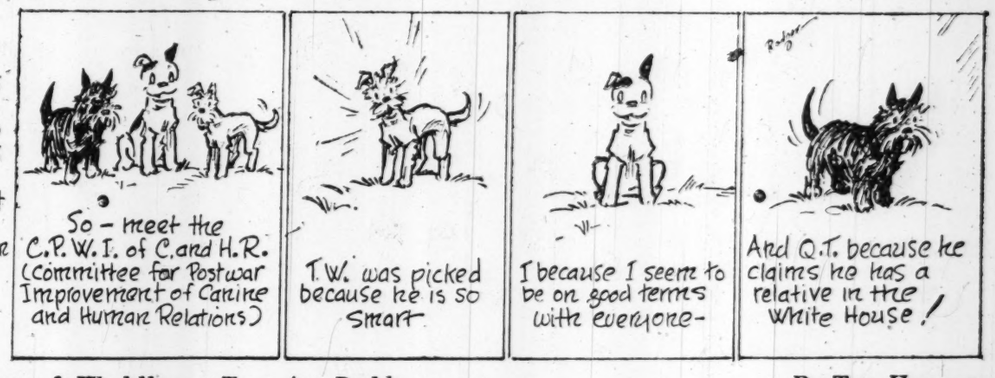
Our great thoughts, our great affections, the truths of our life, never leave us. Surely they cannot separate from our consciousness, shall follow it whithersoever that shall go, and are of their nature divine and immortal.—THACKERAY


NEWS ITEM~ DID YOU EVER CLOSE UP A SUMMER PLACE IN THE FALL?
DIG THE POTATOES
TAKE DOWN THE SCREEN DOORS AND PUT UP THE STORM DOORS
DRAIN OFF THE WATER
DISCONNECT THE PIPES
PUT AWAY THE GARDEN TOOLS
NAIL DOWN THE WINDOWS
PACK AWAY THE BLANKETS
MOTH BALLS
CLOSE THE SUITCASES
TAKE ONE LAST LOOK AROUND TO SEE IF YOU'VE FORGOTTEN ANYTHING - THEN - BACK TO THE CITY.

The Taffles—*Exceeding the Dream Limit* By PALMER

MY! MY! WHAT AN ODD DREAM——
I DREAMT THAT I WAS DRIVING SIXTY MILES AN HOUR——
THAT'S FUNNY——
I DREAMT THAT YOU WERE PHONING ME FROM THE POLICE STATION——
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*The C. P. W. I. of C. and H. R.* By RODGERS


The Gloom Chasers met again today but there were so many differences of opinion we decided to appoint a committee of three to straighten our ideas out!
So - meet the C.P.W.I. of C. and H.R. (Committee for Postwar Improvement of Canine and Human Relations)
T.W. was picked because he is so smart
I because I seem to be on good terms with everyone-
And Q.T. because he claims he has a relative in the White House!

The Adventures of Waddles —*Taps for Daddy* By THE HAGERS

YOU'RE ON A FINE SCHEDULE! SLEEP ALL DAY AND UP ALL NIGHT.
BA-A-A-AW
I'LL HAVE TO REGULATE THIS SCHEDULE FOR DADDY.
WELL, WHAT DO YOU KNOW?— ASLEEP AT LAST.
YOU KNOCKED OUT A DOUBLE SANDMAN! DADDY HAS GONE OUT LIKE A LIGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Test for Germans

Nazi propaganda now contains even better news than the Allied communiqués. Although American forces have penetrated the West Wall near Aachen, responsible military men refrain from calling it a breakthrough. They regard it only as a wedge which will have to be greatly widened before the Allies can smash through in force and open up the Battle of Germany as they did the Battle of France. But already the Berlin radio is anticipating a general offensive "in the very near future" and is telling the German people how to behave in defeat.

Goebbels and Himmler are urging them to form guerrilla bands and to resist occupation to the last. But even in this desperate attempt to rally the weary people, the Nazi leaders disclose their defeatism. For they show they expect occupation, because they threaten Germans who might turn against them:

> In occupied German districts there will be no German civilian administration, no German executive, no German court, because those representing such organization will hardly live until next month.

Actually Germans are already cooperating with the Allies. And this threat expresses the greatest fear of the Nazis—a fear greater than that of military defeat. This is fear of mental defeat, of the German people awakening in the eleventh hour to reject the myths under which they have lived and to show the courage finally to help in their own liberation. It is too late for them to escape the main consequences of their long support of Hitlerism, but they can partially cleanse their hands by risking something to break the Nazi thrall.

Some Germans can claim that they were merely the first victims of Nazism and have been "occupied and Gestapoed" as truly as any foreign people. The world will be slow to accept that claim. But if the individuals and groups who make it can display something of the spirit of the people of Paris and of Warsaw, who proved they were unwilling prisoners by daring even before help arrived to turn upon their ...ilers, they will take the first step ...ward redemption of their country.

The test for such Germans is at ...nd. They are asked on one hand to ...ngage in futile and embittering guer...illa war "in defense of the Father...land." Actually it would be merely defense of Nazi barbarism. Can the German people see that? Can they see that if they are to take desperate risks they can serve humanity and their country better by taking them to help the Allies? Can they now raise up leaders who by taking such risks will make it possible to hope for a lasting conquest of German barbarism instead of an uneasy and long-continued policing of a conquered but unreformed Germany?

The Happy Warrior

Alfred E. Smith sprang from a New York tenement environment that has given America some of its worst and some of its best public figures. The qualities of personal integrity, of strength in his convictions, of eagerness to learn, and of a warm and kindly feeling for his fellows, are the qualities that lifted him to the national platform. They give his career a meaning and inspiration to others of humble beginnings and limited opportunities.

He was, as Franklin Roosevelt so aptly said, a "happy warrior." He lived in a town and in a period of chowder and marching societies, of birthday celebrations at Coney Island, of brown derbies and of ball games in the streets instead of on corner sandlots. It was an era and a kind of life that was *in* but perhaps not quite *of* America, as the Happy Warrior unhappily discovered when his campaign train crossed the broad grain fields of the Middle West, climbed the high Rockies, swept into the flower-filled West Coast valleys, and chugged across the Southlands.

His Fulton-Street accent, his Roman Catholic religion and the prohibition issue were blamed for dividing the "Solid South," and for otherwise drawing the Hoover landslide over him. He permitted the sting of defeat to limit his contribution to national affairs in later years.

Nevertheless, he was a valiant and a good American. His reforms and his improvements in State affairs during his long service as Governor of New York entitle him to remembrance as an effective public servant.

And if he did not quite persuade the Nation to place in the White House what the public believed he stood for, he at least did a great deal to make the East Side, N. Y., lovable to Main Street, U. S. A.

Victory at Sea

A modest little dispatch from Lisbon tells a big story of victory. For the first time in five years, it says, Portuguese newspapers are publishing notices of the Royal Mail Line's South American services.

For practical purposes, the Battle of the Atlantic has been won.

Approaching dangers are often magnified, while those in retreat are hardly noticed. This seems to be true of the Battle of the Atlantic. Not long ago, when the American coast was dimmed out because of danger lurking within sight of the shore, headlines, newsreels and radio commentators all stressed the critical threat to the Allied ocean lifeline. But today victory on this ocean battlefield has slipped upon us almost imperceptibly.

Despite concentration of popular interest on other fronts recently, this is a victory that has taken tireless, heroic action and sacrifice to win—action which probably will be far from unsung in years to come.

Home-Front Courage

What courage, what steadfastness and faith the home front exhibits as these latter days of global war demand the Nation's full strength! And how often calm and patient trust is rewarded. A page in the Sunday Kansas City Star which includes ten stories about local boys in the service well illustrates the point. Four of them are about missing men—but three others are sequels to previously published stories of the same sort.

One tells that a missing bomber pilot is a German prisoner, another that a pilot reported missing over France has returned to his base in England, and the third how a gunner who had bailed out of a bomber over Belgium in April had returned to England after having fought with the Belgian underground.

The current film, "Since You Went Away," a commendable example of inspirational picture, offers a beautiful model of conduct for a family under the stress of war. It is unusual for a motion picture to end with a quotation from Scripture, and the verse from Psalms so used not only is appropriate to the plot but might well be a guide for the conduct of many today:

"Be of good courage, and He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord."

"Don't Wrap It"

We walked home from the grocer's the other afternoon with a bright and noticeable box of noodles under one arm. It wasn't in a sack.

And unaccustomed though we are to letting the world thus know what we are having for dinner, we confess we felt pretty good about it. There was within us a warm consciousness that we were obeying the War Production Board's injunction to refrain from asking for wrappings when possible.

So does wartime necessity make patriots of us all. Though the estimable Emily Post warned us in her 1930 editions that carrying unsightly bundles right out in the open like this was more than a shade vulgar, in 1944 it has become admirable. It may even go on to become fashionable.

"Paper Holidays" in many communities have already been observed. It may be that the impartial observer will detect a smugness in our tone as we tell the storekeeper, "You needn't wrap it." But probably WPB won't care — just so we save paper.

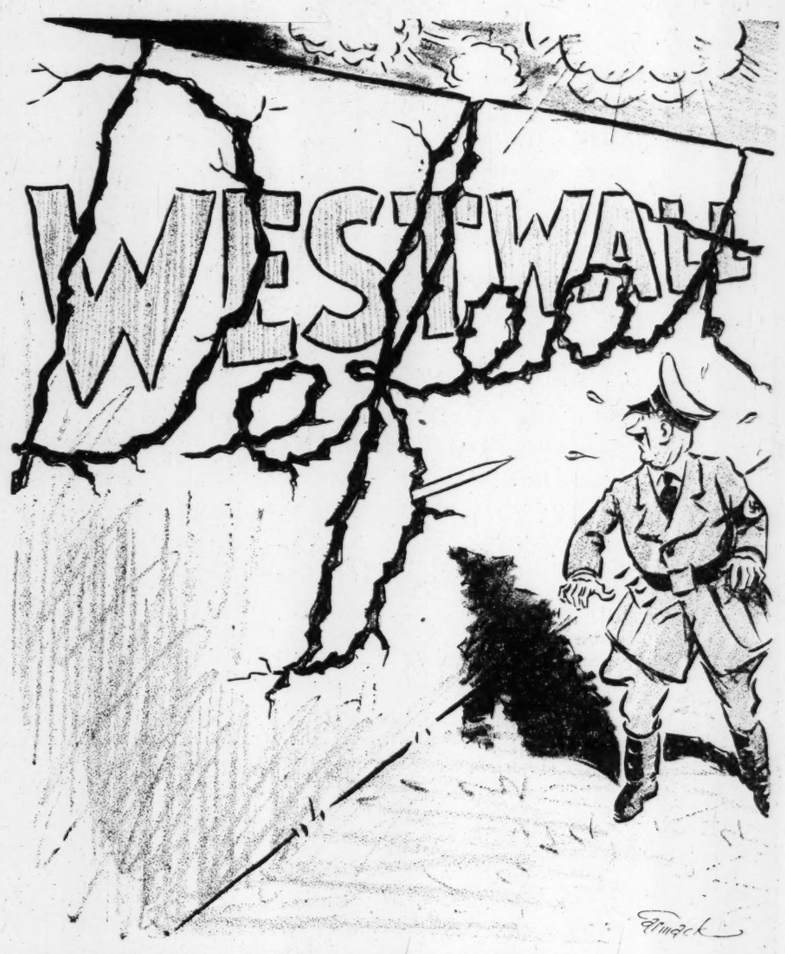
Weather or Not

This is about the weather—not about how changeable it has been but about weather reports. In Washington, D. C., there is a forecaster who, for a couple of weeks or so, has had the copy editors on the newspapers agog with his utterly different prognostications. Every time they called him to check the forecasts he'd answer that he meant exactly what he said.

Supposing, for instance, you picked up your paper this afternoon and in scanning the weather report this caught your eye: "Topcoats will be in order this evening, as it will be much colder than last night," or "Ladies, don't hang out your wash today, for it will not get dry." This is the way Washingtonians are being told, "Fair and Cooler Tonight," or "Rain Today." Now there's a forecaster we can not only understand, but enjoy reading.

Oh, lest we forget—it will be a crisp, sunny day tomorrow with a big yellow moon flooding the sky all evening. Grand night for a walk, eh what?

Telltale Cracks



Too Busy to Write

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

A storekeeper downtown was mystified the other morning as to why tomatoes suddenly jumped to 19 cents a pound. With a load of extra fine tomatoes sitting out by his front door, we weren't minded to dispute the facts, but we brought them to town intending to ask 8 cents, and the situation disturbed us.

The reason, we soon decided, was the new juggling of point values for tinned tomatoes, and the consequent search by jittery housewives for tomatoes to put up. This pleased us fine, and we hurried home to see how many tomatoes it would take to put the boy through college and build a new barn. Tomatoes are something we had.

Had, because last night came a frost, and

our hopes were strangled in their infancy and tonight we're practically paupers. The radio said they were going to have a frost in the cranberry bogs and up in Aroostook, but where we're situated on the hill the first frost usually passes us by and we finished up the evening chores in the expectation of a late fall and golden weather.

This morning we arose to find the weather on the silver, instead, and the grapevine looked a total loss. Sure enough, the tomato vines were wilted down, and another night's frost would get the fruit. This, if ever, was the day to bring in the sheaves.

We went through the patch first and gathered all those that could be termed ripe, semi-ripe, or hopeful. Then we went through again and boxed all the green ones. This left a field full of boxes that had to be carried to the barn and would later require sorting, with nine tenths of them eventually winding up in the hen pen. Some women will want a few for making chili-sauce and such—but while we could quote them an interesting rate on cartload lots, most of them will ask for a half peck, and inquire if we have any peppers. Of course, it is now too late for peppers. They frosted.

Then we started out after the squash and pumpkins. I had an order last spring for 1,000 pumpkins, to be delivered in October, and it has never been my practice to plant squash and pumpkins where they will take up room. It is better, after the gardens are planted, to take a bag of pumpkin seeds and a sharp stick, and walk along and stick seeds in every ten feet or so. They don't begin to run until after the cultivating is done, and the summer wanes away without the pumpkins and squashes being too much in evidence. Some farmers plant squashes out by themselves, in a field that doesn't have anything in it but squashes, but when fall comes they don't have any more squashes than I do. Only thing is, I have to hunt mine down.

Darkness overtook me this evening as I was half way down the sugar-beet piece, and I think there's another cartload of pumpkins due me. I figured two pumpkins to a vine, and planted about 800 seeds. This ought to give me what I need for my customer, and a decent selection if anyone who lives here wants to make a pie or two.

A bushel of tomatoes is supposed to weigh 60 pounds—but the first one does. The rest are progressively heavier. Getting the boxes of tomatoes loaded and unloaded wasn't bad, but pumpkins and squashes present difficulties, mostly because I have only two hands. We cut them so the stems make handles, but a hand will only take two on the average, and that means four at a time. So we cut four and take them to the cart. When we get to the barn we back up to the side door, and take off four at a time. I could figure out approximately how far anyone walks in unloading a cart of pumpkins four at a time and piling them by the hay. But nobody would believe it. I probably wouldn't myself.

Anyway, the day has been a busy one—especially since we had the cart loaded with corn in the morning, and we couldn't spin a thread until we'd unloaded it ear by ear, husking it and tossing it into the new corn crib. No sense in handling it over twice.

So we've had a fairly busy day, and while the pumpkins represent something, we've taken quite a loss on our tomatoes and that makes me feel simply terrible, and I'm so weary I think a good night's sleep wouldn't bother me a bit—and if you don't mind I'm going to bed and I won't write any piece this week.

Peace by Blocs

The Bookshelf

Application of the principle of federation is held by many observers the only way to save Europe from perpetual wars. Yet opinions among the federalists differ widely about who shall federate with whom.

Some students favor a pan-European federation and point out tri-lingual Switzerland and the linguistically uniform but racially diversified United States as proof of the soundness of their idea. Others deny that Europe's thirty-odd nations could be induced to join a single super-State. They, therefore, recommend four or five regional federations, based on economic compatibility and cultural and linguistic kinship.

Peter Jordan in CENTRAL UNION OF EUROPE (New York: McBride. $2) leans toward this latter group. He sketches a Europe composed of six federations, of which five are pretty obvious—a Latin bloc, a British bloc including Holland and, possibly, Belgium, a Scandinavian bloc, a Russian bloc, and a German bloc. The sixth State which the author calls the Central Union of Europe, would embrace those eleven countries that stretch in an unbroken line from the Baltic Sea to the Aegean Sea. Mr. Jordan contends that the Central Union, with a population of 120,000,000 and commanding the vital strategic areas of Europe, would thwart the designs of any future aggressor.

He is equally confident concerning the Central Union's economic potential, neglecting the fact that the region's agricultural riches and large labor supply, which he considers an unequivocal asset, might easily turn into handicaps in time of depression.

The most serious objection to Mr. Jordan's neatly drawn plan is that he pays hardly any attention to historic, cultural, and linguistic differences among the Union members. What have Greeks in common with Estonians or Czechoslovaks with Albanians? And is it even remotely realistic to expect that with the collapse of Naziism all differences between Romanians and Hungarians, Serbs and Croats, Poles and Lithuanians will vanish as if by magic?

Common institutions and a common capital, for which Mr. Jordan suggests the lovely town of Lomnica in the Slovakian Tatra, are mechanical aids of but little avail. A union in the true sense of the word can be the result only of common ideas and identical interests. But that is exactly what the countries of the Baltic-Aegean belt lack. It also appears doubtful whether Great Britain and Russia would approve of the Central Union, which, despite Mr. Jordan's contentions to the contrary, might some day be drawn as a whole into either the German or the Russian camp. There are other weapons of conquest than planes and tanks.

E. S. P.

Warsaw Uprising Had Parallel in Paris

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

It would be impertinent and rash for this column to attempt to assess the merits of the current Russian-Polish controversy, particularly after it has become charged with the emotionalism generated by the tragedy of Warsaw.

After the final failure of the uprising and the resulting allegations of betrayal by both sides, it seems unlikely that anyone will ever be able to discover the truth. Each side has its sequences of alleged fact which sustain its contention and brand the opponent as having caused the loss of many tens of thousands of lives for the sake of political advantage.

But in seeking what might be available we have encountered a thesis which seems to us more plausible than most others and which we offer in no sense as proven or provable fact, but simply as one thesis which seems to be worth recording.

This thesis begins with the military fact that in July the Red armies were storming westwards through Poland at a fast and exciting pace. They went so fast and so far during July that the world, including many official German spokesmen, saw nothing which was going to be able to stop them in front of Berlin. This expectation was apparently shared in Moscow. At least "War and the Working Classes" predicted boldly that Warsaw would be the first occupied capital to be liberated and the Moscow radio repeatedly spoke of the hour of liberation for Poles being at hand.

* * *

Did the Russian High Command expect to be able to thrust the advance across the Vistula and on to the German frontier in that surge? It is plausible to assume that they did. The advance did not stop at the Vistula. Bridgeheads were pushed across along the whole front, including the vicinity of Warsaw. But something went wrong. The advance had outreached its supply lines. The Germans reacted with energy. The bridgeheads were wiped out and a long stalemate settled down on the front in Poland. But before it became apparent that it was a stalemate, and while the Red Army was still trying to establish itself across the Vistula, the Patriots of Warsaw had risen and the battle had been joined.

Had the Russian advance continued, there would scarcely have been any controversy over the rising. An advancing army welcomes the aid from behind the enemy lines which eases the way to victory.

In some respects, what happened at Warsaw might easily have happened and in fact almost did happen in Paris. The rising of the F. F. I. was not ordered by the Allied High Command. It was spontaneous and it was, from the point of view of headquarters, premature. The plan was to sweep wide around Paris and force a German abandonment from a distance to avoid fighting in that city and damage to it. But the French took matters in their own hands and troops had to be diverted from assigned tasks to consolidate the gains of the resistance forces inside the city. Getting regular formations there was an improvised matter which did upset the schedule of operations.

* * *

Fortunately, in France the advance continued. But supposing the advance had been stopped short of Paris and the rising in the city had been liquidated by the Germans and the city had been heavily damaged in the process. Would there then have been resentment and recrimination between the French and the British and ourselves?

Put in that context, it is easier to see why misunderstanding should develop between the Poles and Russians. There probably would have been much less in the hypothetical case suggested. Relations between France and the Western Allies are not aggravated by any territorial question. France's right to reclaim her own has never been questioned. In the case of Poland, deep and old friction provided a foundation for quick suspicion. Dispute over Poland's future frontiers had already erected a dangerous superstructure on it.

It is suggested by this thesis, therefore, that the tragedy of Warsaw arises not out of any deliberate ill will or malice on either side, but out of the fortunes of war which brought the Red Army's July offensive to a halt before Warsaw was liberated. That was a bitter disappointment to the Poles. If it was equally disappointing to the Russians, it is easy to understand the present tendency of each side to feel that blame attaches to the other.

California's Senatorial Campaign

The Wide Horizon

By Warren Douglas

Although the Presidential campaign holds the spotlight of political interest in California, particularly since Governor Dewey's recent visit here, the contest for Sheridan Downey's place in the United States Senate is of hardly secondary importance. For some years, many Californians believe, this State has lacked representation in the Senate. Hiram Johnson, a Republican, the senior Senator and, in earlier days, a political leader of national standing, has been for long periods unable to carry on his duties. At one time a supporter of Franklin Roosevelt, he later became one of the President's most bitter critics. Since then, he has been in great disfavor with the Administration and a negligible factor, so far as the interests of California are concerned.

Although a New Deal Democrat and possibly farther to the left than the New Deal ever went, Senator Downey has also been in ill favor at the White House from time to time and is not counted as one of the Administration's stalwart supporters. His critics concede that he has done a good job for Californians by diligently obtaining from Government bureaus answers to questions and information which can be readily obtained only at the Nation's capital, but he does not have the confidence of the business interests of the State, and some segments of labor are not too friendly to him.

Lieut. Gov. Frederick F. Houser, the Republican candidate, while stressing his own qualifications for the office, is also attacking Senator Downey's record in many respects. Although younger in years than the incumbent, Mr. Houser has an impressive record in public service. For three years he taught government at Harvard University, following his graduation from its law school. Later he served three terms in the California Legislature and, in 1942 when the Republicans swept the New Deal regime out of office, he was elected on the ticket which brought Earl Warren to the Governor's chair. In his present office, Houser not only presides over the Senate but is an ex-officio member of a number of commissions dealing with important State problems.

Senator Downey, also a lawyer, first gained attention as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the unsuccessful Epic ticket headed by Upton Sinclair. In 1938, Downey's largest measure of support came from the advocates of the so-called "Ham 'n' Eggs" plan, which proposed to give every person $30 every Thursday.

Mr. Houser is principally attacking Senator Downey for what he asserts is the Senator's absentee record. He charges that since Pearl Harbor, Downey has missed 52 per cent of the votes on wartime measures. He also points to Downey's vote against the repeal of the Arms Embargo Act, and against the Selective Service Act as reasons why he should be displaced.

In the primary election, Lieutenant Governor Houser led the seven Republican candidates, polling more than 300,000 votes, about three times the number received by Philip Bancroft, who was the Republican candidate against Downey six years ago. On the Democratic ticket, Senator Downey received more than 500,000 votes. California allows a candidate to cross-file in its primaries and both Houser and Downey took advantage of this rather curious rule. An indication that party lines will be crossed by large numbers of voters this year are the figures showing Houser as the choice of 130,000 Democratic voters with Downey receiving about 10,000 votes on the Republican ballot.

This year, national issues will largely overshadow the questions of local interest, but a proposed Constitutional Amendment dealing with labor will bring out a heavy vote. This measure, known as No. 12 on the ballot, which would do away with the closed shop, is strongly opposed by organized labor and the liberal groups. Placed upon the ballot by the employers of Southern California who have always battled for the open-shop principle, the amendment presents an issue upon which a large majority of people have fixed ideas. Many persons of wide political experience, including some labor leaders, believe that the proposal will be adopted. Unquestionably, the fact that it is before the people will greatly increase the total vote.

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